"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by fair; warmer; high southwesterly winds becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,479. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01⅛; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Mr. Davis completed his speech in favor of ratifying the treaty and Mr. Allen of Nebraska spoke on the other side. The House passed the Urgent Deficiency bill.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Lady Sykes testified before Lord Chief Justice Russell in London in Daniel Jay's suit to recover a loan of $79,350. Amboyna, capital of the Moluccas Island of that name, was destroyed by an earthquake, fifty persons being killed and 200 injured. A jury has found that the great fire in the Cripplegate district of London was the work of some person or persons unknown. Ivor C. Guest, cousin of the Duke of Marlborough, has been elected to Parliament as a Unionist candidate in Plymouth. Marquis Ito has completed a Cabinet in Japan. M. Emil Zolo has sent an open letter to M. Faure, President of France, formally accusing Gen. Billot, Minister of War; Gen. Mercier, Major Ravary, and Major Paty-declam of perjury in connection with the court-martial of Count Esterhazy. A linen thread makers' combination has been formed in England with a capital equal to that of the Coatses. The British steamer Robert Adamson has been beached at Deal after being in collision with the Toward, a Clyde steamer, off Dungeness.—Page 7.

Page 1.

About fifteen persons in a Long Island Rapid Transit train at Jamaica, L. I., were more or less bruised by a collision with a main-line engine.

A young man of Atlanta, Ga., is believed to have deserted his home in a fit of disappointment because his young wife gave birth to a girl instead of a boy.

Two Republican tickets have been nominated in the municipal contest in Philadelphia. Senator Penrose's faction has the passive indorsement of Senator Quay.

A tornado struck Fort Smith, Ark., between 11 o'clock and midnight on Tuesday. At least forty persons were killed, and property worth over $1,000,000 was destroyed.

A lively discussion took place in the Senate at Albany last night over a resolution moved by Senator Brush for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of the canal improvements.

Mrs. John Graper of East Toledo was struck down by her husband and rendered unconscious. She was prepared for burial, but came to life in her coffin. It was a case of suspended animation.

The call for a convention to modify the Constitution of Louisiana so as to eliminate the negro vote was yesterday overwhelmingly indorsed with a solid Democratic delegation.

The Holland Society of New York held its thirteenth annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mayor Van Wyck, who for the last five years has been a Trustee of the society, sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present. He said his official duties will compel him to forego many such social reunions. The dinner was a great success, nearly 500 members being in attendance.

Page 2.

The Booksellers' League met and denounced the department stores. A combination among dealers was suggested to cut prices if necessary.

J. Kennedy Tod, Treasurer of the Citizens' Union yesterday issued a statement of the union's receipts and expenditures in the recent campaign.

The body of a man supposed to be that of J. H. Granville, Jr., of Mount Vernon was found in a Bowery hotel. He had committed suicide by taking morphine.

G. E. Harding gave a dinner for about seventy-five friends at the Democratic Club last night. Many new names were proposed for membership in the club.

Mr. Hanna was elected yesterday by the Ohio Legislature to represent the State in the United States Senate for a short and a long term, making seven years and two months in all.

The Civil Service Commission is said to be of the opinion that the provisions of the charter make the Black law inoperative in this city. President Knox does not concur wholly in this opinion. The Civil Service Reform Association met in annual session and named officers. Carl Schurz was re-elected President.

Page 3.

A dinner will be given to Gov. Black by the members of his military staff on Jan. 31 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Admiral Walker, President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, has asked for an additional appropriation of $100,000.

Blanche Burnell was called upon by Judge Olcott to set forth a bill of particulars in her suit for breach of promise against William F. Coles.

The Monetary Commission had a hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the bill proposing a revision of the currency.

The firm of T. & A. Walsh, who finished the dry dock at the Navy Yard, and their bondsmen, have been informed by the Navy Department that they will be held responsible for the outlay necessary to repair the dock.

Page 4.

Mrs. Florence McCusker, who was on trial at Camden, N. J., on the charge of killing her husband, was acquitted yesterday.

Striking shirt ironers attacked a union laundry in Crosby Street yesterday, and assaulted the proprietor. One of them, a woman, was arrested.

The rules for next year's racing on Lake St. Louis for the Corinthian-Seawanhaka Cup have been agreed to by the Royal St. Lawrence and Seawanhaka Clubs.

Harvey Brooks, a student at the University of New York, and the son of a lawyer of this city, shot himself and died shortly after. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

The charge of homicide against Charles Zanoli was dismissed, and bail was fixed on the grand larceny charge at $2,000. Dr. Witthaus reported that from the analysis he was not certain of the presence of atropine in Jennie Suhmer's body.

The Cornell navy has accepted Harvard's challenge to a race next Summer and Yale's conditionally. Capt. Colson of Cornell, has sent Yale a letter favoring a rowing association to control a regatta of the five colleges usually competing.

Col. C. T. Ladson, a lawyer of Atlanta, Ga., was accused of bribery during the trial of a case at Augusta yesterday by Major Cumming, opposing counsel, who produced a letter alleged to have been written by Ladson, offering money to a witness.

Peter A. Sebring, a contractor of Bound Brook, N. J., who by false representations was induced to drive a stranger toward New Brunswick on Monday night, was attacked by the man when a mile from Bound Brook. His cries brought assistance, but his aggressor escaped.

When talesmen were examined in getting a jury to try Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, counsel for the defense interposed objections to all those who were found to be connected with the Citizens' Union or with any society for the prevention of vice or crime.

Mrs. Mary Bowers and her sister, Gertrude Barbero, convicted of stealing an eighty-four-cent aigrette from a department store, were sentenced to two months in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff. Both women became hysterical. Miss Barbaro fell to the floor when the sentence was pronounced and had to be carried from the courtroom.

Page 5.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday to serve until Feb. 1.

Policeman Dodson of Jersey City was found dead on post, with his revolver by his side. It is thought he shot himself accidentally.

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky has been nominated for General Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Postmaster Wilson denied a report that stamps were sold at a discount at his office in Brooklyn in order to increase the department allowance.

The country east of the Mississippi was enveloped in fog yesterday. In and around New York travel was impeded and several collisions occurred on the rivers.

The annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company was held in Jersey City. Two Directors were re-elected, but no financial statement was given out.

A witness was knocked down in a Jersey City court by the father of a young woman who had testified, because he intimated that her statement was not true.

Dwight L. Moody held two meetings yesterday in Carnegie Hall. He talked of the Good Samaritan in modern life. Churches, he said, need drawing pews rather than drawing preachers. An ex-convict prayed for Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Page 7.

A hundred Spanish army officers smashed the windows and outfit of the printing offices of La Discusion and El Reconcentrado for their attacks on Spanish officials. The city is an armed camp.

Miss Lilias Juanita Grace, daughter of ex-Mayor Grace, was married to George Edward Kent of this city, at the home of her parents, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon performed the ceremony in the library up stairs, as the bride's father was not well enough to come down. Relatives were the only witnesses of it.

Page 12.

Jacob H. Schiff has given to the New York Library $10,000 to buy books on Semitic literature.

The Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway Companies have joined in asking consents of property owners for extensions of their lines in the upper part of the city.

A Texas evangelist denounced progressive euchre from a Brooklyn pulpit, with the result that the women getting up a benefit, including cards, for the Hahnemann Hospital will give a musicale instead.

An important hearing on tobacco imported from Cuba to determine the percentages of "wrapper" and "filler," in the bales was begun yesterday before Gen. Sharpe, representing the Customs Board of Classification.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday that it could not undertake the construction of the proposed underground rapid transit road. The proposed extension of the elevated road and the attitude of the new City Administration were given as the reasons for its decision.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
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FIFTEEN PERSONS HURT.

A Long Island Rapid Transit Train and a Main Line Engine Run Head On at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 12.—There was a collision this afternoon at the entrance of the Jamaica yards between a rapid transit train and one of the big double driver engines of the Long Island Railroad's main line. The big engine crushed the smaller one, and about twelve or fifteen persons were more or less bruised. No one was seriously injured.

The rapid transit train, consisting of an engine and two cars, had just left the Jamaica station, bound for Brooklyn. It had not attained any great speed when the accident occurred. The main-line engine was running slowly over the cross switches to enter the yard, at a speed of not more than four or five miles an hour, about the same speed as the rapid transit train. The course of the big engine was toward the train and across its path at an acute angle, so that when they met they were almost but not quite head on. The smaller engine reached the switch crossing first, and had just gotten the forward trucks upon the frog when the pilot of the larger engine hit it a blow just back of the cylinder. The rapid transit engine was badly wrecked. The heavy engine had its pilot broken and was badly disfigured. The shock threw the passengers in all directions, and many of them were bruised.

James McIntyre, the conductor of the rapid transit train, was the most seriously hurt. He was bruised and crushed about the legs. His condition is not serious. Alexander McKenzie received similar but less severe injuries. Mrs. C. W. Bennett was bruised about the body and legs. D. E. Wright, engineer of the main-line engine, was bruised, as was Engineer William Kent of the rapid transit engine. Seven or eight Italians were also slightly bruised, but all continued toward Brooklyn when a substitute train went out a few minutes later.

The wreckage was cleared away within a couple of hours. The accident is believed to be partly caused by the fog, which prevented the engineers seeing each other's engines until they were close together.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT.

Flames Drove People from Home Early This Morning.

Fire started in the rear of the dry goods store of M. H. Bernham, which is on the ground floor of the five-story tenement house, 1,378 Third Avenue, early this morning.

A policeman noticed smoke in the place, sent in an alarm, and aroused the tenants. All got out without accident. The fire was quickly got under control, and the loss is fixed at $300.

LETTERS BACK AFTER TEN YEARS

Complaints About Georgetown (Ind.) Post Office to Be Investigated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Postmaster Gordon and his assistants are endeavoring to find out in what manner the Post Office at Georgetown, Ind., has been conducted during the past ten years.

Recently Postmaster Gordon received several complaints from business houses in Chicago, stating that within the past few days letters have been returned to them from Georgetown, Ind., which were sent to that place from two to ten years ago. An investigation has been started, and the authorities at Washington have been notified.

TEACHER A SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 12.—Christian N. Holsinger, nineteen years of age, a school teacher, hanged himself in the barn of Adam Mohler at Lincoln, this county, and while slowly strangling shot himself in the head, the bullet producing instant death.

In the pocket of his coat was a note in which the suicide said his act was due to disappointment in love, and requested that the note be sent to Miss Brackbill, a young woman living in the neighborhood. A gold ring was wrapped in the note.

OUSTED FROM KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—The Kansas Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the case brought by the Attorney General against the Mutual Life of New York. The court granted a writ of ouster against the company, which the plaintiff's petition charges with doing business in the State without license from the Insurance Department.

The company withdrew from Kansas on Dec. 31 and filed a motion to dismiss the case, which was overruled.

Duluth Buys Gas and Water Plant.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—At a special election held to-day, the proposition to buy the plant of the Duluth Gas and Water Company by the city for $1,250,000 in 5 per cent. bonds was carried by a majority of 2,130.

Miss Elly Coghlan,
The great English mezzo-soprano, says "the Krell pianos are certainly the very best pianos I have ever heard or played upon." Warerooms, 175 Fifth Av., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

THE STATE CANAL SCANDAL

Gov. Black Approves a Suggestion for the Appointment of a Commission to Investigate.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Resolution Proposed by Senator Brush Opposed by Senator Grady, Who Violently Denounces the Chamber of Commerce.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—A lively discussion took place in the Senate to-night over a resolution moved by Senator Brush for the appointment of a committee of seven from the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, to investigate the matter of the canal improvement and proposed estimates for the completion of the work. The resolution followed upon the introduction of a communication received to-day by Gov. Black from Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge and State Engineer C. W. Adams, and transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor with his indorsement.

The communication was as follows:

Albany, Jan. 12, 1898.

To the Governor:

The appropriation of $9,000,000, voted by the people at the election of 1895, for improving the canals, is insufficient to complete the work. Another large sum will be required. The authority for the second appropriation should be no less than that by which the first was made. This will require the submission of the question to popular vote. In order that such vote may be intelligently taken the most careful examination should be made of the work already done or contracted for, and estimate prepared for that which may be necessary to complete the undertaking.

We recommend that a committee be appointed to make such examination and procure such estimates, such committee to be composed of the ablest and most impartial citizens. It should contain or have power to employ those possessed of highest skill in such work. The advice and co-operation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, and similar commercial bodies in the State, might well be solicited. The value of an examination of the work already done and of an estimate of that to be performed will depend upon the thoroughness with which they are made.

In our judgment, the most careful and detailed inspection should be made of the whole subject, including the work done, contracts made, and parts not touched. From the report to be made thereon the people will obtain a knowledge which will enable them to act understandingly. The subject is of great importance, and we hold ourselves ready to place at the disposal of such committee a complete record of all proceedings thus far, and to aid it in every way to the best of our ability.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.
C. W. ADAMS,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

Gov. Black's recommendation read:

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a communication received this day from the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor. I approve the suggestions therein contained. The Governor cannot appoint a committee possessing the necessary powers unless authority is conferred upon him by the Legislature.

I therefore recommend that such early action be taken in the matter as may be deemed proper. FRANK S. BLACK.

When the message was read Senator Ellsworth moved that the communication be sent to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Cantor said the communication should go to the Committee on Judiciary, as power would have to be conferred by statute upon the commission suggested. He moved as an amendment that the reference be made to the Committee on Judiciary.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 25, and the original motion was carried.

Resolution by Senator Brush.

Senator Brush presented this resolution:

Whereas, The people of this State, over three years ago by a majority vote sanctioned an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals, this vote being based upon the supposition that the estimates which were previously made would complete the work for the amount authorized, and it now appearing that such estimates were erroneous and not sufficient to cover the cost of such improvements by several millions of dollars, and,

Whereas, It is of vital importance to the commerce of this State that this work shall be completed at the earliest date and in accordance with the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, made in his annual message, that "If a further sum is to be expended for the continuance of the work, it should also first receive the people's sanction," and, believing that it is the right of the people to have a full and fair statement made to them in order that they may be possessed of all the facts in connection with the expenditures thus far made of the amount authorized, and the further necessary expense for the completion of this work, so as to act intelligently if called to vote upon the proposition, now therefore,

"Resolved, If the Assembly concurs, that a committee of seven, three from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, two from the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, one from the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, one from the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Such committee shall thoroughly inquire into the matter of the canal improvement, they shall ascertain how far the work has already progressed, what contracts are in existence, if any; what funds have already been expended and what are on hand, whether the money already expended has been wisely and economically used, examine and obtain estimates for the completion of the improvements and such other information as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

"Said committee shall have the right to employ counsel, an expert engineer, a clerk, and a stenographer. They shall also have power to send for persons, records, and papers, issue subpœnas, examine witnesses under oath, and perform such other duties as may be necessary to obtain the information herein called for.

"Said committee shall serve without compensation, but their necessary expenses incurred in discharge of the duties devolving upon them by this resolution shall be paid by the State. They shall proceed with this investigation as speedily as possible and make their report to the Legislature at the earliest practicable date."

Senator Brush moved a reference to the Committee on Finance, and the printing of the resolution.

Senator Grady's Objections.

"Don't let it be printed," said Senator Grady. "Let us forget that such a resolution was introduced. I cannot see why the Chambers of Commerce should be called upon to investigate matters that should be investigated by the Senate. I wish some gentleman would tell me what important service the Chambers of Commerce has ever rendered that should warrant its selection. I regard it as the most contemptible association of hypocrites on the face of the earth. They are aristocratic because of their royal charter, and because of the desire of the people to keep them out of power. They are only empowered to investigate something in the mother country. I have as much respect for the men who are banded together to raise wages as for the men of New York and Buffalo who are banded together to raise the price of the commodities of life."

Senator Lexow defended the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce from what he termed the insult of the Senator from the Twentieth.

"They are not aristocrats," he said, "but of the same flesh and blood of us all. I should be unworthy of citizenship in Greater New York if I did not defend the organization that came to the assistance of the flag when the country was in peril."

"The gentleman is not so well acquainted with the Directory of New York as I am," replied Senator Grady. "When the war broke out these men made their great rush for the protection of their own business interests. The next rush was for Government bonds at 40 cents on the dollar, and they insisted on payment in gold."

"A few years ago," said Senator Raines, "there was a canal investigation instituted in this House. The Democratic majority filibustered for two weeks to prevent an investigation. Now, a Republican Legislature proposes that the people shall be satisfied. A Republican Legislature is ready without an opposing vote to investigate the expenditures."

Senator Cantor said: "The members of the Canal Board charge direct upon each other. What else can they do but demand an investigation when they ask an additional appropriation of $7,000,000 more for the completion of the canal improvement?

Senator Grady replied to a covert suggestion of Senator Raines that the Chamber of Commerce had been instrumental in the thwarting of his ambition to be District Attorney by saying that such was not the case.

"I was a member of the Committee of Thirty-five having in hand the nominations," added Senator Sullivan, "and Senator Grady had to beg us not to nominate him."

The resolution went to the Committee on Finance by a party vote.

HANCOCK AGAINST ROBERTS.

Attorney General Changes His Views Concerning State Canal Matters.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The publication in The Syracuse Herald this morning of an interview with Attorney General Hancock, which seems to indicate a change of attitude on his part toward the canal question, has occasioned much surprise here.

Up to the departure of the Attorney General for his home at Syracuse last Monday, he was regarded as Controller Roberts's ally in the Canal Board, and he had fully expressed himself as having been deceived as to what the cost of the improvements would be just as Mr. Roberts had been. While he had not indorsed Mr. Roberts's request that the contracts now pending should be suspended until the people could decide about spending $7,000,000 more on the work, his general disposition seemed to be to back up the Controller in his course. In his Syracuse interview, however, in addition to expressing the opinion quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that the Controller has no authority to refuse to sell the canal bonds still in his hands, Mr. Hancock is made to say:

"It is not going to be a difficult matter to raise the necessary $7,000,000 for the necessary completion of this work, as there are three methods open to do so."

Mr. Roberts was not in the city to-day but his friends and those who are inclined to applaud his position in the canal matter did not disguise their surprise at what they thought looked like a change of mind on the part of his colleague on the Canal Board, who had been counted on to stand out against the Aldridge-Adams element in that body. They could not understand why Mr. Hancock, who a week ago expressed his surprise and indignation that the $9,000,000 would not complete the canal improvement, should now think it such an easy matter to raise the $7,000,000 additional which Messrs. Aldridge and Adams say will be necessary. These friends of the Controller could not believe, they said, that the Attorney General had been correctly represented, and they were loth to think that he was responsible for the other statements in The Syracuse Herald's article, immediately following his interview and constituting a somewhat severe attack on the Controller.

LOUISIANA SUFFRAGE REFORM.

Call for a Convention to Modify the Constitution of the State Overwhelmingly Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—All but three parishes or counties have been heard from, and the call for a convention to modify the Constitution is overwhelmingly indorsed with a solid Democratic delegation. The regular Republicans generally supported the Democrats, and the white Republicans were too disgusted with the Administration's recognition of the regulars to make any campaign.

The convention will meet in February and amend the suffrage laws. Its scope is limited under the call, but an elective judiciary revision of the Criminal Code and a municipal improvement bonds issue are talked about, and can legally be considered. Gov. Foster will doubtless be able to guide the convention.

The convention called for by the Democratic Party in Louisiana, and which has received the support of the white population generally, is to modify the Constitution of the State so as to eliminate negro suffrage, a reform that has long been demanded in the interest of white supremacy.

GIRL BABY A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Atlanta Man, Who Expected a Boy, Said to Have Deserted His Home.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—A peculiar case is about to be tried in the courts here, a young father having apparently deserted his wife and child because the latter is a girl instead of a boy.

Henry Chastain has been connected with a mill here. He is twenty-one years of age, and married one of the prettiest and most popular girls of his locality. They lived in perfect harmony until a month ago, when a girl was born. It is said that he remarked to some friends that he had hoped for a boy and that the disappointment was more than he could endure. He disappeared and has not been seen since.

His wife is going to sue him for desertion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPER TRUST.

Syndicate Planning to Get Hold of All the Plants in the State.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H., Jan. 12.—A syndicate of New York and Eastern capitalists is planning to get control of all the papermaking plants in New Hampshire. The syndicate is known as the International Company. To-day the extensive papermaking plant of the Winnipesaukee Paper Company in this city, the largest in the State except the one located in Berlin, was transferred to the syndicate.

The offices of the new company will be located in New York, but there will be no change in the present local management of the different plants controlled by it. It is reported that the syndicate has secured control of several of the largest papermaking plants in the East, and a number of other large deals will be made within a week.

A SUICIDE, LIKE HER MOTHER.

Mrs. Campbell Leaps from a Window in Chicago to Death.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Crazed by grief over the recent death of her little daughter, Hazel, and the subsequent suicide of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Cress of Peoria, Mrs. May C. Campbell ended her existence to-day by jumping from a third-story window at the residence of W. J. Burdsell, 3,546 Forest Avenue.

It was her second attempt at self-destruction, the first having been the indirect cause of her mother's suicide. When the child Hazel became sick, several months ago, the family refused to call a physician until after the efforts of Christian Science healers had proved ineffectual. It was too late for the doctor to do any good, and the child soon died. Mrs. Campbell's grief seemed to unsettle her mind, and her husband brought her to Chicago for treatment. They took rooms at the Oakland Hotel, in Drexel Boulevard, and the next day Mrs. Campbell jumped from the hotel window and was badly bruised. Mrs. Cress, upon learning of her daughter's attempt to kill herself, drowned herself in a cistern.

This second bereavement was more than Mrs. Campbell's shattered system could endure. Her despondency increased, and symptoms of hysterical insanity ensued. She rented a room from the Burdsell family, and to-day, from a window of that room, she leaped to her death. She was thirty-eight years of age and of an old and influential family in Peoria.

TORNADO WRECKS A TOWN

Forty Persons Killed and Property Worth Over $1,000,000 Destroyed at Fort Smith, Ark.

RUINED BUILDINGS IN FLAMES

Catastrophe Occurred Without Warning at Night—Many Miraculous Escapes Reported—Lists of the Dead and Injured.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 12.—At least forty persons were killed and property worth over a million dollars was destroyed by a tornado which burst upon this city a few minutes after 11 o'clock last night. Men, women, and children, asleep in their homes, were without a moment's warning awakened to meet death under falling walls or in the flames which soon engulfed many of the wrecked buildings.

The Dead.

Those known to be dead are:
MINCER, SILAS, merchant.
RUTTLEDGE, HARVEY, negro.
TIMMERMAN, MARY.
TWO UNKNOWN MEN from the Burgess Hotel.
GRISWOLD, JOE, tailor.
MARTIN, JOHN, Madison County.
RILEY, B., Madison County.
CARTER, GEORGE, fireman at Grand Opera House.
BURGESS, MRS., proprietor of Burgess Hotel.
TWO UNKNOWN MEN, died at St. John's Hospital.
FOUTS, J. M., farmer.
KYLE, JOE, farmer.
TWO BOYS named Lefevre.
KNAPTON, MALT, JR.
KNAPTON, MRS. MALT.
LUCAS, JOE, negro.
FERRELL, ED., butcher, and his two little children, Irene and Roy.
RICHARDSON, FRANK, restaurant keeper.
ADAMS, JOHN, carpenter.
MAUVER, MRS. CHARLES.
RITTER, —, gardener.
LAWSON, MRS. WILL.
SENGEL, LOUIE.
HOLDEN, MISS.
BADT, JOHN, farmer.
SHEEHAN, infant child of Mrs. Maggie.
WOEHLE, L., butcher.
SMITH, JAMES, clerk.
JONES, MRS.
SMITH, James, Jr.
GRAY, wife and son.
JONES, Atlas.
LEFEVRE, Frank.
KIES, Etta.

The Injured.

Among the injured are Mrs. Braden, D. L. Grimes, William Lawson, Bell Martin, Tony Eberhart, F. E. Hubbell, R. H. Grenholder, A. B. Stafford, Dr. Gate, Mrs. Gate, Mrs. Gate's mother, Minnie Burgess, Mrs. E. Grell, Mrs. Hugh Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter, Mrs. F. H. Brown, Mrs. Luther Huntley, Ed Yaden, R. L. Hirschberger, and Miss Lilly Stahl.

With the first crash of the storm business blocks, handsome mansions, hotels, and humble cottages were leveled to the ground and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wrecks caught fire, and the inflammable timbers burned furiously. The Federal court is in session, and that brought a great many farmers here, who, unregistered, crowded the boarding houses and wagon yards. For this reason the number of victims who perished may never be definitely known.

Some of the Damage.

The tornado struck the city near the National Cemetery and swept its way through the heart of the town. Leaving Fort Smith, it bounded toward Van Buren and continued down the river, demolishing everything in its path.

I. Isaacson's store was totally demolished and the stock is a total loss. Babcock's grocery store had the rear end blown out. The following stores were totally demolished: Fleming Brothers, coffee and tea; Haresfield's restaurant, Smith's grocery store, Martinez's second-hand store, J. Mance's dry goods store, Mann & Wirson, groceries; city feed store. Many other stores were badly damaged.

The upper floor of the block blown down on the corner of Garrison and Towseau Avenues is used as a flat. The ruins caught fire, and seven bodies were taken from them. Burgess's Hotel, a three-story brick building on Towseau Avenue, was demolished. There have been eight bodies already taken from the ruins. Rescue parties are still at work at both places, and expect to find several more bodies.

The National House, a two-story frame, went down in wreckage with fifteen inmates, but all escaped without serious injury. George Carter's house was turned completely over and is now supported on the roof. A half pane of glass was driven through Carter's neck almost severing the head from the trunk.

The National Cemetery is a wreck. Huge trees are uprooted, the lodge demolished, and the wall torn down.

Fort Smith's fifty-thousand-dollar high school building was badly wrecked, but was one of the few buildings upon which there was a tornado insurance.

Judge Parker's residence is badly wrecked and the old Rector mansion, where Albert Pike once lived, is a pile of ashes, the ruins having caught fire.

The First Baptist Church and the Central Methodist Church are now only a scattered pile of kindling wood. The Church of the Immaculate Conception and Brownscomb Memorial Church lost their spires and sustained other damage.

The Citizens' Relief Committee has raised $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. President Robinson of the San Francisco Railroad, unsolicited, sent his check for $1,000. The Missouri Pacific Railroad also sent $1,000.

Business is practically abandoned all over the city and men of all classes are assisting in clearing the débris.

QUAKER CITY'S THREE TICKETS.

Two Republicans and One Democrat in the Field—Senator Penrose's Faction Indorsed by Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Although Receiver of Taxes is the only city officer to be chosen at the coming municipal election in February, with one Police Magistrate to fill a vacancy, the struggle of the past few months between factions of the Republican Party to obtain control of the nominating convention has been the fiercest political contest in this city for many years. This fight culminated to-day in two Republican candidates being placed in the field. The Democrats also held their convention to-day, and the Philadelphia voters have now three tickets from which to make their selection. The Democrats, in a harmonious convention, nominated Charles P. Donnelly for Receiver of Taxes and James E. Gorman for Magistrate. There was a bolt in the Republican Convention, one faction nominating William J. Roney, the present incumbent, for Receiver of Taxes, and the other Harvey K. Newitt. For Magistrate the Roney following nominated David T. Hart, and the Newitt faction left the magisterial nomination open for a few days.

William J. Roney is a brother-in-law of David Martin, and his renomination was championed by Mr. Martin, ex-Sheriff Clement, Chairman of the City Committee, and by the City Administration. The opposition faction was led by United States Senator Penrose and State Senator Durham, and also had the support of Congressmen Bingham and Young and the passive indorsement of United States Senator Quay.

Australian Gold for California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Alameda, from Australia, due Jan. 13, carries in her strong box nearly 300,000 golden sovereigns, equal to almost $1,000,000, consigned to the Anglo-California Bank of this city. The remittance, added to previous ones, makes the total gold received during the present season from the same source $12,500,000, a much larger amount than has ever come from Australia as balance of trade in California's favor during the same period of time.

MORAES ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Vice President Pereira and Others Implicated in the Attempt on the President's Life.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—A great sensation has been caused here by the publication of the police report on the conspiracy to assassinate President Moraes on Nov. 5 last. It is clearly proved to have been a case of premeditation, and several attempts miscarried before the one of November last. The report concludes with indicting twenty persons, including Vice President Victorino Pereira, Capt. Lopez Cruz of the Brazilian Navy, seven Majors and Colonels, Senator Cordeiro, Deputies Glicerio, Guanabara, Barbosa, Lima, Ireneo, Machado, Torquato, and Moreira, and the soldier, Marcellino, who executed the crime.

Glicerio continues to be absent, and the Vice President is still at large. It appears that he was in close relations with Dioclecisno, who directed the crime. Dioclecisno and Marcellino have made full confessions.

EARTHQUAKE LEVELS AMBOYNA.

A Moluccas Island Capital Destroyed and Fifty Persons Killed and 200 Injured.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12.—An official dispatch from Batavia announces that the town of Amboyna, capital of Amboyna, one of the Moluccas Islands, has been completely demolished by an earthquake. Fifty persons were killed and 200 were injured.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The correspondent of The Standard at The Hague says a private dispatch received there asserts that 300 persons were killed by the earthquake in Amboyna.

The Moluccas, or Spice Islands, is a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua. They comprise Gilolo, Ceran, Booro, Amboyna, the Danda Islands, Bachlan, Oby, and Waigeoo. They are volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, and fine woods and fruits. For centuries the Moluccas have been alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch. The population, which consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans, numbers about 316,000.

Amboyna, also written Amboina, Apon, or Thau, is the most important island of the group. It is about thirty miles long by about ten miles in breadth at its widest part. Its area is 282 square miles. It is subject to earthquakes, and is of a primitive formation, granite in some localities rising even to the summit of the mountains.

In 1796 Amboyna was captured by the British. It was restored to the Dutch in 1801, was again taken in 1810, and was finally restored to Holland in 1814.

Empress of Germany's Illness.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Owing to the ill health of Empress Augusta Victoria, all preliminary festivities for the Emperor's birthday (Jan. 27) have been abandoned to enable her to reserve her strength for the actual birthday ceremonies.

TAKEN FROM A COFFIN ALIVE.

Mrs. John Graper of East Toledo, Ohio, Felled by a Blow from Her Husband and Prepared for Burial.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Mrs. John Graper of East Toledo died, or was supposed to have died, Friday night. Later events prove it to have been a case of suspended animation. The story, as told by a daughter of the victim, is as follows:

"On Friday morning father and mother quarreled and he struck her on the head with a large club. She fell to the floor, and when picked up was unconscious, and later on was pronounced by a physician as dead. She was prepared for burial and all the plans were completed for interment. Sunday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, some of the family noticed color in her face and an investigation was started. Later on she suddenly arose in her coffin, was assisted to a bed, and is now on a fair road to recovery.

"My father did not want to tell the doctor how it happened, but my sister saw the trouble and made him do so. Neighbors came in and were also told what had happened, but on the advice of the doctor and my sister the arrest of father was deferred until the funeral was to have taken place.

"When we took mother from the coffin she was very much dazed and still thought it was Friday. She had no recollection of the blow which nearly terminated fatally. Father is very repentant and has made all sorts of promises for the future, if only we will not prosecute him."

EIGHTY JAPANESE DROWNED.

Capt. Yasuda and Nine Cadets Lost on a Transport Steamer.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 12.—Latest advices from the Orient state that the Japanese transport steamer Nara, of 2,510 tons, bound to the Peccadores, was wrecked Dec. 24, and about eighty lives lost.

The only survivors were five seamen who were picked up by the steamer Madsure Maru. Capt. Yasuda of the Japanese Navy and nine cadets were among the missing. The vessel struck an uncharted rock, her cargo shifted, and she went to the bottom.

CHALLENGE TO A CAKE WALK.

W. K. Vanderbilt, the Winner at Wichita, Has Many Rivals.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Since the dispatches announced the cakewalk at Trainer Park's house party, in which W. K. Vanderbilt won honors, the participants in the inter-State cakewalk here on the night of Jan. 1 have been greatly excited. A bootback at the Manhattan Hotel publishes a challenge to Vanderbilt, and last night Walter Gray of Guthries, first prize winner in the inter-State walk, wired L. R. Delany of the Santa Fé Railroad, who backed him, asking if he could secure backing in a challenge to Vanderbilt.

Mr. Delany replied in the affirmative, the match to take place at Madison Square Garden, New York, or the Auditorium, Wichita, Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma to be one of the judges.

Ben Eaton, proprietor of the hotel; Carey, Delaney, Don Porter of the Porter Drug Company, F. C. Niles of the Niles Tobacco Company, and "Chuck" Floyd of the Canada Cracker Company announce that they stand ready to back their saddle-colored champion against Vanderbilt for $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Oklahoma to Lake Erie, and has caused rain in all districts east of the Mississippi Valley, except fair in the South Atlantic States. A storm appears to be developing in Assiniboa. An area of high pressure has remained stationary off the South Atlantic coast and over the middle plateau. The temperature has risen in the lower lake regions, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, has fallen in the Mississippi and Red River of the south valleys and in Texas, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in Northern New England, clearing weather in Southern New England and the lower lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	29	36	39
6 A. M.	23	39	42
9 A. M.	22	40	42
12 M.	22	42	44
4 P. M.	18	44	47
6 P. M.	14	41	45
9 P. M.	12	40	45
12 P. M.	12	40	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum

lowed the primary experiment of the creation of Adam. Such unravelling of man's lineage in all ages and countries reveals that man, like all languages, is a composite, and this thought reminds us that the American race is a composite of all European races in which the excellencies of all are commingled in sweet harmony.

"This new race, with the Dutch impress, sumptuously feasting for two and a half centuries upon the luscious fruit of the tree of toleration as no people ever before did, has cultivated the sentiment of manly affection, incident to the brotherhood of man, the natural and logical sequence of the Fatherhood of God, to such an intense degree that we have an indissoluble union of indestructible states, in which reigns supreme the spirit of fraternity, a people so noble that they can and do count the gallantry of north and south as joint assets in the state of their common fame."

After proving to the entire satisfaction of his audience that the greater part, if not all, the good in the country comes from the early Dutch settlers, the speaker aroused considerable merriment by closing his address with the injunction: "Let the Knickerbockers, with their abiding faith in the justice of man, continue their refusal to herald their own praises."

J. Lindsay Gordon's Words.

Assistant District Attorney J. Lindsay Gordon was the next speaker. He was called upon to reply to the toast, "Nieuw Amsterdam and New York." He said in part:

"We are closing the nineteenth century with a new experiment in municipal government upon American soil. The right administration of the affairs of more than three million people compacted into a small area—the right solution of a thousand new and untried problems affecting their health, happiness, and prosperity; the assimilation of the affairs of this vast and cosmopolitan population, the launching of the consolidated city upon a career wherein all its citizens and all its sections may be equally protected—these are tasks than which fewer more difficult and complex have ever been committed to human hands. I say 'we' because it is my strong conviction that as well upon the attitude of the private citizen as upon that of those charged with the public administration will the proper solution of all these grave problems depend.

"We should approach those problems in a spirit of support and encouragement to those intrusted with our municipal government. I mean not in any mere party or partisan sense, but in a spirit of broad and catholic tolerance of honest mistakes and cordial and outspoken approval of honest effort.

"I am one of those who believe that government by party, whether it be National, State, or municipal, is one of the concomitants of our free institutions and the surest means by which honest and responsible government may be attained. But all my life I have despised that spirit of carping and intolerant criticism that can find neither public virtue nor private integrity in those who hold opposing political principles."

President Raymond's Address.

Mr. Vrooman introduced A. V. V. Raymond as "President of the best college in the world—Union." President Raymond spoke to the toast, "The Dutch as Enemies." He said in part:

"It is worthy of note that nearly all the Dutchman's fighting has been on the defensive. He has never been an enemy from choice, but from compulsion. He has been willing to let others alone if they would let him alone—and if they would not do that he has made them do it. Those dykes tell the whole story. The Dutchman did not want the sea, only the earth, but when the sea waited him he took up arms against it. If Jameson had not tried to raid the Dutchman the Dutchman would not have corraled Jameson. [Laughter.] He will not run into a fight, and will not run away from one. In fact, he has no reputation as a runner in any direction, but he can take a stand, and when the smoke rolls away there he is still standing. [Laughter and applause.]

"The spirit of the age is iconoclastic. It seeks to destroy sacred memorials, hallowed associations, holy shrines—all that speaks of the faith and worship of a God-fearing past. The spirit of the age is cynical, irreverent, faithless. Against this and all despoiling forces are we as patriots called to arms. For what does America stand? What truths have entered into her blood and made her strong, beautiful, dominant? The divineness of human rights, the claims of a man superior to the claims of property, popular government—not an oligarchy; popular government—not a dictatorship, the sacredness of the home, the holiness of the sanctuary, faith in humanity, faith in God—without these there would have been no America. [Applause.] Without these there can be no America, and because they are attacked the need of the hour is a patriotism that breathes again the spirit of the people who have made all history have known how to keep their land, their honor, and their faith. The mission of little Holland is not ended so long as America needs the inspiration of her example, the devoted citizenship of her sons. [Long applause.]

Addresses were also made by Dr. George R. Van De Water on "The Dutchman's Shoulder to the Yankee Wheel"; Joan S. Wise spoke on "The American of Dutch Origin," Dr. Albert Vandeveer of Albany, on "Beverwyck and Its People," and Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn, on "The Mothers of New Netherland."

BOOKSELLERS' LEAGUE SMOKER.

The Department Stores Come In for Much Disapproval.

At the January smoker of the Booksellers' League, held last night, the subject for discussion was "The Department Store; Can the Book Trade Compete With It?" Addresses on the subject were made by E. F. Dayton, W. H. Parker, S. F. McLean, John J. Daly, and others. The opinion that the department stores are injuring the booksellers seriously and threatening ruin to the trade seemed to be general.

J. J. Daly, who is the editor of The Bookseller and Newsman, after characterizing the department store as a "humbug from start to finish, a cheap, catch-penny affair," suggested that the booksellers combine and cut prices and fight the department stores to a standstill. He also thought it a good idea to establish a "bookstore clearing house" somewhere between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue, where books could be sold at a loss, if necessary, to undermine their competitors. He gave statistics of the value of the stock of books carried by different department stores. He estimated the stock carried by one store at $60,000, another at $30,000, another at $10,000, and so on down to a thousand and less.

A. Growoll, President of the league and editor of The Publishers' Weekly, made a brief speech in which he urged combination.

The suggestion that publishers should be urged to favor regular bookdealers rather than the department stores, and warned that unless they do so they will soon find themselves at the mercy of those stores and able to sell only leading books, seemed to find general favor.

NEW "PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED."

Train Equipped with New Pullman Cars of Striking Appearance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A new outfit of equipment of the Pennsylvania's "Pennsylvania Limited" train was on exhibition to-day in the Union Station. It went into active service this afternoon and will continue in use from this time forth. The new equipment is fresh from the Pullman car shops, and it is claimed for it that it is the finest ever turned out by that company.

The equipment consisted of five cars, all similar in outward appearance, but showing great variety in their interior arrangement and finishings. Outside the new train presents a peculiar combination of colors. The car trucks are all painted red, while the lower part of the bodies of the cars from the window sills down are yellow, the upper part dark green, and the roof black. The train is vestibuled throughout and lighted with both gas and electric lights.

LIVE WIRE HITS AN ACTRESS.

Miss Blanche Johnson, who has a small part in "A Ward of France," now playing at the Columbus Theatre in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was severely shocked by an electric wire at the theatre last night. She was standing in the wings when an actor rushed past her. In avoiding him she fell, striking the switchboard. Shocked by coming in contact with a live wire, she was taken to her dressing room unconscious, and it was more than thirty minutes before she was resuscitated. She was finally taken to her hotel in a cab, where it was understood she was recovering.

Control of Oregon Short Line.

A semi-official announcement was made yesterday that the Union Pacific Railway Company would control the Oregon Short Line Railroad through ownership of its securities. Such a control carries with it control of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, as the Short Line owns more than one-half of the Navigation Company's common stock.

HANNA ELECTED SENATOR

Chosen by the Ohio Legislature to Serve at Washington Seven Years and Two Months.

BOTH LONG AND SHORT TERMS

Had a Majority of One Vote Over the Opposition—Senate Votes to Investigate Charges of Bribery Against Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Marcus A. Hanna was to-day elected to represent Ohio in the Senate for seven years and two months. Including both the short and the long term. Mr. Hanna's term as Senator will expire in March, 1905.

In the joint balloting to-day there were no changes whatever by the Senators from their two ballots of yesterday for the long and short terms. McKisson received 19 votes and Hanna 17. The vote of the House for both terms was as follows: Hanna, 56; McKisson, 51; Lentz, 1, and one absent, (Cramer.) The joint ballots for both terms resulted as follows: Hanna, 73; McKisson, 70; Lentz, 1; absent 1, (Cramer.)

The official declaration showed that Hanna had a majority of three over McKisson, of two over all voting, and of one over all the members in the general Assembly.

The demonstrations in the hall were unusually enthusiastic. Gov. Bushnell was not present.

Hanna Makes a Speech.

It was 1 o'clock when Senator Hanna entered the hall escorted by a committee. He was greeted by round after round of cheers, and as he ascended the speaker's stand there was a fresh outbreak of applause. When quiet was restored Mr. Hanna said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ohio Legislature: "I thank you with a grateful heart for the distinguished honor which you have just conferred upon me. I doubly thank you because under the circumstances it comes to me as an assurance of your confidence, the assurance which, given to me in the beginning of this term of service to you and to my State, graces me with the strongest hope that I will be able to fulfill your expectations and do my whole part by the whole people of Ohio.

"Standing outside the line of the smoke of battle, which your President has just spoken of, and viewing this situation from the standpoint of a citizen of Ohio, I come to accept this high honor, recognizing that when I assume my duties in the United States Senate I am the Senator from the whole people of Ohio. [Great and continued applause.]

"This is my native State. I was born in Ohio. I have always loved this Commonwealth; have always striven to do what might be in my power to accomplish the advancement of her development and prosperity. If I am now transplanted to a different field of duty, that duty will be none the less incumbent upon me. In accepting this honor, I accept in an appreciative sense the fullness of the responsibilities which go with it, and under God I promise my people to be a faithful servant to their interests during the entire time of my service. I thank you."

Cheering broke out at the conclusion of this speech and continued a long time.

Senator Hanna then received the congratulations of the members of the General Assembly and others, and afterward returned to the Neil House.

Col. J. L. Rodgers, the Secretary to the Governor, went to the Neil House at 4 o'clock, bearing the commission of Senator Hanna as United States Senator for the short term.

Col. Rodgers, in presenting the commission to Senator Hanna, said:

"Senator Hanna, I have the honor to present to you your commission as United States Senator for the short term, a copy of which has been sent to the President today. Your commission for the long term will be sent to you within a few days and a copy forwarded to the President and the Senate."

Mr. Hanna, in reply, said: "Col. Rodgers, I thank you and appreciate this, and I give back to the State my pledge that I will execute the power given me to the fullest extent of my ability and will do my best to serve the interests of all the people of my State."

Bribery Investigation Ordered.

Before the Legislature went into joint convention at noon resolutions were offered in both Houses for an investigation of the bribery charges made by Representative Otis of Hamilton County.

After the election of Mr. Hanna, the House adjourned until to-morrow with its resolution still under consideration. Consideration of the Senate resolution was resumed this afternoon, and it was adopted by a vote of 22 to 6. The dissenting votes were Grundy, Senator Blake, Carpenter, Garfield, May, Sullivan, and Voight, who explained that they regarded the matter as buncombe. There were eight Senators absent and not voting.

The committee of five appointed under this resolution was developed. After their sessions to-morrow, both branches of the Legislature will adjourn till Monday. To substitute a majority of three, would stand together for that purpose.

No plans for the reorganization of the Senate are considered, for the reason that Senator Burke continues to co-operate with the Democrats, which leaves that body standing 19 to 17, but even if Senator Burke should co-operate with the Republicans, the Senate would stand a tie politically, and could not be reorganized.

Previous to the joint balloting to-day the opposition offered to support Senator Dodge of Cleveland for the short term, with McKisson for the long term. Senator Dodge is a neighbor of Senator Hanna in Cleveland, and was nominated and elected on pledges for Hanna. Senator Dodge stated that the Senators and Representatives from Cleveland were instructed for Hanna, and indignantly rejected the proposition. The proposition was also made to Mrs. Dodge, who was as indignant as her husband.

MR. HANNA CONGRATULATED.

Messages from the White House to Which the Senator Replies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Senator Hanna has received over 2,000 congratulatory telegrams since the vote taken yesterday in the House and Senate. Among the telegrams are the following:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 12.

The result now plainly forecasted is one in which our best citizenship, irrespective of party, will profoundly rejoice.

I congratulate you heartily, not only upon a victory beneficial to the country, but upon your leadership in a contest worthily won under the most trying circumstances.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 12.

Mrs. McKinley joins in heartfelt congratulations. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mr. Hanna sent the following telegram to the White House:

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.

Hon. William McKinley, President, Washington:

God reigns and the Republican Party still lives. M. A. HANNA.

ANTI-PLATT MEN WANT MONEY.

Chairman Parrish Asks for Contributions from Republicans.

At the meeting of the Committee of Fifty-three of the new Republican Organization on Jan. 3 at the Windsor Hotel it was decided that an Executive Committee of the Ways and Means Committee, which is to provide the necessary funds for the use of the organization, should be appointed by the Chairman, Charles F. Homer. The followin are names of the committee which has been appointed: Will-Sands, Arthur L. Merriam, George Blagden, Charles H. Webb, William Jay Schieffelin, James B. Ford, Theodore Wentz, Robert H. Robertson, Jacob W. Miller, Sigourney W. Fay, Charles F. Homer, Henry E. Howland, Anson G. McCook, Bayard Dominick, Charles Scribner, Edward A. Drake, John R. Van Wormer, William H. Douglas, Edward H. Peaslee, M. D., Stephen Mott Wright, George W. Wickersham, and Henry R. De Milt, Secretary—Guy Richards; Treasurer—George C. Batcheller; Chairman—Samuel L. Parrish. Mr. Parrish sent out yesterday a letter to the 150 Republicans, who, he said, how compose the Ways and Means Committee, in which he calls upon all Republicans in sympathy with the new Republican organization, to send at once contributions, large or small, to the Treasurer of the organization, George C. Batcheller, 345 Broadway.

CITIZENS' UNION EXPENSES.

J. Kennedy Tod Makes a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures.

J. Kennedy Tod yesterday gave out a statement of his accounts as Treasurer of the Citizens' Union as follows:

Contributions received	$146,568.37
Headquarters, general expenses, including district organization, (May 10 to Nov. 2)	37,458.55
Enrollment	4,652.19
Public meetings	21,566.32
Clerical aid, stenography, postage, &c.	7,666.01
Newspapers, literature, &c.	7,033.95
Printing, &c.	19,133.82
Legal and notarial expenses	4,858.89
Badges, flags, &c.	5,295.99
Advertising, stereopticon exhibitions, bands, &c.	13,967.93
Salaries and expenses of watchers	26,489.50
Total	$148,123.15
Less contributions received by committees from other sources and used for payments included in the above disbursements	1,568.51
Total	$146,554.64
Balance in hand	18.73
	$146,568.37

Atterbury Chosen Chairman.

At a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committtee held Tuesday night at the Johnson Building, Nevins Street, Brooklyn, Walter B. Atterbury was elected Chairman by a vote of 182 to 2 cast for Jesse D. Frost, the retiring Chairman. The two dissenting votes were cast by Mr. Atterbury and Joseph M. Bacon, who objected to making the vote unanimous by acclamation. Ex-Sheriff Buttling voted for Atterbury after asking to be excused from voting, as did several others. The other officers elected were Marcus B. Campbell, Vice President; John K. Nealy, Secretary; Frances E. Van Sternbergh, Assistant Secretary, and John E. Dresler, Treasurer.

A THRASHING FOR CORBETT.

Julian Says There Will Be an Impromptu Fight the First Time Fitzsimmons Meets Him.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—Fitzsimmons' backer, Martin Julian, gave it out this afternoon that there would probably be an impromptu fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons the first time they cross each other's path. Julian said: "Corbett sent a bluff dispatch from Cincinnati to Chicago accusing 'Fitz' of jumping a week's engagement to avoid meeting him. There were several weeks between his dates and ours, and our dates were not altered to the extent of a minute. Another thing I want to say for Corbett's information: He has made cracks all over the country that he was looking for 'Fitz' and that he wanted to get face to face so that he could compel my man to make another match. Now 'Fitz' has made up his mind. Patience may cease to be a virtue, even when exercised in pity of a stiff like this Corbett. So you may say that whenever Mr. Corbett does meet 'Fitz' Mr. Corbett will get the most infernal licking he ever had in all his born days."

INDIAN UPRISING UNTRUE.

Massacre Reports Emanated from a Station Agent at Earlborough and Now Contradicted.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—At noon to-day The Associated Press correspondent at South McAlester, I. T., sent the following:

"The whole story of the Indian uprising is a fake. The first account of the alleged affair was sent out by a station agent at Earlborough, I. T., to the train dispatcher here. To-day all acquainted with the situation give it as their opinion that the story was a pure fabrication originating with the railroad agent at Earlborough.

United States Marshal Bennett of the Northern District arrived here this morning, and will leave for Earlborough on this afternoon's train. He had not been officially informed of any trouble. To-day, as far as can be learned, everything is quiet at Earlborough and Melauska, the centre of the alleged uprising.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Commissioner Jones of the Indian Office received a dispatch from Wewoka, Seminole Nation, this afternoon from W. S. Field, who says that the report of the Seminole troubles are untrue. The whites, he said, burned a probably innocent man, and the Indians are indignant, but will make no trouble. A few shots were fired in the darkness by practical jokers in the neighborhood of Earlborough. The Commissioner says he knows Field very well, and regards this information as entirely trustworthy.

SUICIDE IN A BOWERY HOTEL.

A man believed to be J. H. Granville, Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., committed suicide Tuesday night or yesterday morning at the Klondike Hotel, a Bowery lodging house, by taking a hypodermic injection of morphine. The man, who was well dressed, registered at the lodging house on Tuesday afternoon. An employe attempted to get into the room yesterday afternoon and found the door locked. He forced it open and saw the body on the bed. The syringe and an almost empty bottle told the story.

No note was found, but a card bore the name, "J. H. Granville, Jr., 111 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, with J. H. Church, maker of aluminium novelties."

An lodger by the name of Hoke was left to guard the body while a policeman was called. A few moments later the officer met Hoke coming down the stairs of the hotel bearing portions of the dead man's clothes, and a valuable scarf pin. Hoke was locked up, charged with theft, and the police telegraphed to Mount Vernon concerning the suicide.

Southern Health Officers to Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—A convention of the Health Officers of the South Atlantic and Gulf States has been called to meet in Mobile. The date has not yet been fixed, but the meeting will be held some time in February. Dr. W. H. Sanders, President of the Alabama Board of Health is making a canvass on the Southern States. The convention is for the purpose of obtaining experiences from each other on what is best to prevent fever epidemics.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—9 and 11 Frankfort Street; B. N. Nathan; damage, $25.

2:30 A. M.—20 Coenties Slip; A. Goldwater; damage, $1,000.

3:20 A. M.—15 Oak Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—294 Delancey Street; Herman Filar; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—334 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Rosa Donlo; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—337 West Nineteenth Street; Jones & Miller; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—186 West Eightieth Street; L. H. Watchelmer; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—510 West Fifty-third Street; Attallo Gas Light Company; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—Foot of East Sixteenth Street; Willard Parker Hospital; no damage.

3 P. M.—853 Jackson Avenue; Antonio Fintello; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—18 Norfolk Street; Samuel Sinit; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—893 Tenth Avenue; unoccupied; damage, $10.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

12:30 P. M.—783 Richmond Terrace, Stapleton; Peter Forenzen; damage, $500.

"The Messiah" by a Chorus of 1,000.

The People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch, conductor, with Emma Juch, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, and Charles W. Clark in the solo parts, next Saturday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Seats at box office, Tyson's, and Rullman's.—Adv.

Rose of Arden

is put up in boxes as attractive as those containing Ayli, Vio Violet or Edenia.

Lundborg's

THE CITY'S CIVIL SERVICE

Reported Opinion of the Commission that the Black Law Is Inoperative Here.

PRESIDENT KNOX DISSENTS

The Reform Association Holds Its Annual Meeting and Names Officers—Carl Schurz Re-elected President.

The Civil Service Commission, it is said, has decided that under the charter the local provisions supersede the provisions of the Black law. President Knox does not concur wholly in this opinion. It is understood that the Commissioners will formulate the new civil service rules along the lines of this decision. It is believed that Corporation Counsel Whalen will maintain, in his opinion with regard to civil service regulations, that the provisions of the charter practically repeal the Black law so far as it relates to the City of New York.

If, however, the Administration acts upon the assumption that the old law is not operative in New York City, and attempts to make appointments not consistent with the present rules, then the Civil Service Reform Association will test the matter in the courts; the association holding, first:

That the rules promulgated under the Administration of Mayor Strong are operative until changed; second:

That a question at issue is whether the State law takes precedence of the provisions of the charter, and, third:

That the present administration cannot remove from the classied service those holders of office who are protected by the present rules, or abrogate established precedents with regard to competitive examinations, or nullify the present eligible lists.

$1,000 Appropriated.

In maintenance of these contentions the Civil Service Reform Association, at a meeting last night in the City Club, 372 Fifth Avenue, appropriated $1,000 to meet the expenses of testing these questions in the courts.

If the view said to be held by Corporation Council Whalen, prevails, the eligible list left by the Strong Administration will be nullified, and the Civil Service Commissioners will be left free to conduct their own examinations. Under such an interpretation the Civil Service Commission will be guided by the charter alone, and its rules will not have to be approved by the State Board, as under the Strong Administration.

The element of politics enters into the contention, inasmuch as the State Board is Republican and the City Board Democratic. The Tammany men contend that if it should be decided that the State Board is predominant, the city administrators could not secure the men they want for office, and that to this extent they would have to be responsible for the acts of men who are not in sympathy with the administration.

The Base of Contention.

The principal ground on which is based the contention that the provisions of the charter replace those of the Black law is this: The charter provides that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with it are to be regarded as repealed. If the City Commissioners act upon the assumption that the charter is supreme, a test case will be brought to decide the question. No counsel has yet been engaged by the Civil Service Reform Association, and the report that Joseph H. Choate will act in that capacity was denied last night.

Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the association, said last night that Controller Coler would be held strictly accountable for the payment of salaries to those holders of office who are illegally appointed. "Under the Tilden law," said Mr. McAneny, "the Controllers of Buffalo and Rochester were found personally responsible for the payment of such salaries, and the decisions in the cases were sustained by the Court of Appeals. While not completely sure of my ground, the old law has proved the best that can be conceived, and we shall fight for it."

President Knox said yesterday that he regarded the Black law as still effective, notwithstanding the charter provisions. In his view any new regulations which may be promulgated by the city board must be passed upon by the State board before they can become operative.

Pending the settlement of the civil service controversy the present eligible lists in old New York and Brooklyn will continue. In old New York there are 153 eligible lists, containing from 1 to 150 names. In the labor bureau the number of applications on file is about 16,000. President Knox said that should any lists be required the old ones would be used.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association last night officers were elected and reports were received from the Secretary and standing committees. The official list for 1898 is as follows:

President—Carl Schurz; Vice Presidents—William C. Low, Joseph H. Choate, Edwin L. Godkin, D. Willis James, Alexander E. Orr, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles A. Schieren, Elihu Root, and Edward M. Shepard.

Executive Committee—Samuel P. Avery, Truman J. Backus, Edward Cary, John White Chadwick, Charles Collins, W. Bayard Cutting, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Warren Greene, J. Augustus Healy, Robert Shaw Minturn, James McKeen, Jacob F. Miller, Samuel H. Ordway, Edwin Packard, William Jay Schieffelin, Henry Sanger Snow, Anson Phelps Stokes, Oscar S. Straus, S. Terry Sturges, William H. Thomson, Charles W. Watson, Everett P. Wheeler, and Alfred T. White.

Secretary—George McAneny.

Treasurer—A. S. Frissell.

Standing Committees.

Municipal Affairs—Horace E. Deming, Chairman; C. C. Burlingham, J. Warren Greene, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Samuel H. Ordway, James B. Reynolds, Herbert Schurz, Seth Sprague Terry, and Jackson Wallace.

Finance—William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman; Duncan D. Chaplin, James Loeb, Edwin Packard, George Foster Peabody, Charles A. Schieren, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

Law—Edward M. Shepard, Chairman; Dorman B. Eaton, J. Warren Greene, Samuel H. Ordway, and Everett P. Wheeler.

Publication—Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman; Lyman Abbott, D. D., George R. Bishop, Alfred Bishop Mason, and Nelson S. Spencer.

Correspondence—William Potts, Chairman; John N. Bogart, William Brewster, Cornelius B. Smith, and Charles Edward Woodbridge.

Examinations—Charles Collins, Chairman; Everett V. Abbet; Truman J. Backus, Henry Loomis Nelson, J. H. C. Nevins.

Auditing—Horace White, Chairman; Ethan Allen Doty.

Committee for Borough of Brooklyn—J. Warren Greene, Chairman; William G. Low, Willis L. Ogden Henry Sanger Snow, S. Perry Sturgis, Alfred T. White, Henry Yonge.

President Schurz made a short address of thanks for his re-election, and Secretary McAneny made a verbal report of the work done in the last year.

Tammany's Election To-night.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall will meet to-night at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street to organize for the year. James E. Eustis, formerly Ambassador to France, has been mentioned for the Chairmanship of the committee, but some of the leaders well posted in the affairs of the organization believe that Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, will be re-elected to the Chairmanship. Daniel F. McMahon, the Tammany Hall leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, will probably be made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John F. Carroll or Richard Croker will succeed John C. Sheehan as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

W. E. Stillings Gets an Office.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed William E. Stillings, the Tammany Hall leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, a Commissioner under Chapter 537 of the laws of 1893. While Mr. Stillings is a Commissioner, neither he nor any one else knows his official title, as the act under which he was appointed does not give the name of the commision. The commission was appointed to take steps for the purification of the Croton Watershed. The salary is $10 a day. Mr. Stillings succeeds George W. Stephens, who was the anti-Platt leader of what is now the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

Queens Democrats Meet.

The Democratic Central Committee of Queens County met at Jamaica on Tuesday night, and County Clerk John Sutphin was elected Chairman again without opposition. He is the dispenser of patronage in Queens County. Francis R. Clare was elected Secretary. Jan. 26 was fixed as the date for the primaries and Jan. 28 as the date to redistrict the borough.

New Republican Enrollment.

It is the intention of the Republicans of the County of New York to begin their enrollment on Wednesday next and continue it over several days. The leaders of the organization desire, so William Brookfield said yesterday, to give to every Republican a fair opportunity to enroll with the new organization. No voter is to be barred who will subscribe to the test, which permits him, without prejudice to his standing in the organization, to take part in any non-partisan political movement.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Ex-Gov. Campbell, Ohio.

GERLACH—Lieut. John Knapp, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—W. H. Parr, England.

IMPERIAL—Judge A. A. Sterling, Wilkesbarre.

MANHATTAN—Albert A. Pope, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. A. W. Drew, Houston, Texas.

NETHERLAND—Brazilian Consul General A. F. Zavier, Washington.

SAVOY—Count di Penaloza, Paris.

WALDORF—Paul Dinsmore, San Francisco; John Gordon, Omaha; Guy Roche Johnson, Tennessee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnett Brothers & Aufsesser, Troy, N. Y.; F. M. Aufsesser, knit underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Barney, R. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Barney, R. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. E. Brown, white goods and linens; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. H. Walker, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Bragee, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Schleisner, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brofman, Barnett & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Donovan, notions; F. S. Adams, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. B. Longwell, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; G. McAuslan, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; notions and millinery; M. L. Colvig, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. M. Cherritree, white goods and linens; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Daniels Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; C. Daniels, hats, caps, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Brown, linings; Hotel Cadillac.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCormac, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field & Bochowitz, Albany, N. Y.; H. Bochlowitz, knit underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; M. Solomon, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Metropole.

Frankland, C., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Greenspain, laces and embroideries; Colonnade Hotel.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; E. R. Hague, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Frank Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, notions, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery; Holland House.

Gilmer, Marler & Co., Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Lowenthal, boots and shoes; 79 Grand Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Hood, J. G. & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Stroup, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hartwell, The Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestics, flannels, dress goods, white goods, and linens; 236 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Horn, L., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Horn, clothing, and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, trousers and overalls; 75 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Shaw, sporting goods; 8 Greene Street; Westminster Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Glover, Japanese goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kuh, Nathan, & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuh, clothing and tailors' trimmings; 871 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufmann & Rubin, Philedelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufmann, ladies' wear; Holland House.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Rogers, shoes and ribbons; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Meyers, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Parker, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Mann, C. W., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Mann, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. O. Hare, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; J. A. Edwards, millinery and ribbons; 544 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, art novelties, fancy goods, jewelry, and stationery; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, ladies' and infants' wear; 514 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Robinson, The J. W. Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. McKay, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

Rifler, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Ilder, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, white goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 422 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. H. Gradwohl, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

Saul, Julius, Troy, N. Y.; C. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Simmons & Cohn, New Orleans, La.; N. Simmons, auctioneer; 333 Canal Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sonneborn, Henry, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Silverman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; dry goods and clothing; Westminster Hotel.

White, R. H. Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Barker, house furnishing goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, clothing; 53 White Street; Hoffman House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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GUESTS OF G. E. HARDING

He Gives an Elaborate Dinner for Friends at the Democratic Club.

MANY POLITICIANS PRESENT

The Rush to Join the Organization Continues—Senators Jones, Faulkner, and Smith Proposed as Non-Resident Members.

George Edward Harding, a well-known architect, and a member of the Democratic Club gave a dinner last night at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, to about seventy-five of his friends, among them being Richard Croker and a number of Tammany Hall leaders. There was no political significance in the dinner, although it was remarked by many that John C. Sheehan, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Victor Dowling, and a number of other district leaders who have fallen into disfavor with Mr. Croker were not among the guests.

Jefferson M. Levy presided, and in a short address told Mr. Harding's guests that the Democratic Club was now the home of a united Democracy, whose power in the State would be felt always. The host of the occasion also said a few words of greeting, but neither Mr. Croker nor any of the politicians said a word. The dining room was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and floral pieces.

The menu was as follows:

CURRENCY BILL HEARING

Ex-Senator Edmunds Argues for a Single Standard Before the House Committee.

STABILITY OF VALUE THE AIM

Ex-Secretary Fairchild Explains the Banking Features of the Measure —No Need of the Government as a Factor in Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Monetary Commission was heard to-day by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the commission's bill proposing a comprehensive revision of the currency. Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, Chairman of the commission, headed the delegation, and with him were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild of New York; J. W. Fries of North Carolina, representing the gold Democratic sentiment of the South; T. J. Bush of Alabama, and Judge R. S. Taylor of Indiana, representing the middle West. Secretary Gage was also present, accompanied by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The hearing attracted much interest, a number of the members of the House, accompanied by ladies, being present.

Mr. Edmunds was the first speaker. He said that the fundamental principle which the commission had felt was to be considered in establishing a stable currency was, first, to know what the standard of value in this country is and is to be. On this there were many divergent views among financial authorities. Many believed, and he was one of these, that it was impossible to have more than one standard of value. If this be true, then the question is, what is the best standard? The experience of the world, Mr. Edmunds said, was that the best standard was the one subject to least change, one to which all other values most readily adjusted themselves; one which will be the same when a transaction closes as it was when it opened. The commission felt that such a thing as a double standard had never existed in the world through natural operations. There had been double standards established by law, but never in fact. When it came to an actual standard there could be but one. By law, the United States had a double standard—a silver coin and a gold coin—established on the theory that they could be maintained at an exact equality.

Double Standards Mean Disaster.

Mr. Edmunds then referred to the experience of the great nations of the world, all showing, he said, that a single standard meant stability and safety, while legal attempts at double standards meant disaster and panic. From this universal experience, Mr. Edmunds said, he and his associates had come to the conclusion that the first principle on which to base a currency was to have one standard; that gold is the best standard, because it is the most stable of all standards of value, subject to the least fluctuation from year to year and from century to century. If silver, or copper, or any other metal had proved to be most stable by experience, then that would be the best standard. But they were not, and therefore, feeling that one standard was essential, and that gold was the best of these, the commission was brought to the gold standard as their first proposition. That, however, did not exclude the idea of bimetallism, for it did not exclude the use of silver or any other metal to the largest extent that they could be maintained on an equality with the one fixed and invariable standard of gold.

"That conclusion was reached," Mr. Edmunds added, "with no prejudices, with no private political considerations, but solely from the conviction of those of the commission representing the various sections of the country."

Mr. Edmunds then took up the proposition of the commission's bill proposing a retirement of United States notes, explaining and urging this on the lines of the commission's report. He closed with a strong appeal for early action.

"The best time to rectify financial evils," said he, "is in time of peace and prosperity. There can be no great reform at a time of pinch. The time to prepare for the storm is when the storm is far off, so that when it comes the Ship of State will be stanch, well manned, and ready."

Private Obligations and Gold.

As Mr. Edmunds was to be engaged in the Supreme Court to-morrow he asked that the committee propound questions to-day. This made the discussion general. Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) propounded a series of questions intended to bring out that the effect of the bill would be to convert all debts, public and private, into gold obligations. Mr. Edmunds answered that it would convert every Government obligation, except a few of minor form, into gold obligations, and stated broadly, the effect would be to make all United States obligations payable in gold. But as to private obligations between citizens, Mr. Edmunds answered emphatically in the negative, saying that a proviso in the commission's bill declared:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to effect the present legal tender quality of the silver dollar or the subsidiary or minor coins or the paper currency of the United States."

Mr. Cox insisted, however, that the logical effect of compelling silver to be kept at a parity with gold was to convert all obligations, public and private, into gold obligations. On this point Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Cox differed widely and were not able to reconcile their views.

Mr. Edmunds said the commission represented the conviction of communities widely scattered and had presented its mature conclusions to Congress in an effort to aid those interested with the duty of perfecting the laws, but no purpose to forestall or embarrass this committee or Congress.

Silver Dollars Without a Ratio.

Mr. Walker said the committee fully appreciated the efforts of the commission and of Secretary Gage in seeking to remedy currency conditions. He asked if the bill was designed to change the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollar. Mr. Edmunds answered that it was not. The only purpose was to give the silver dollar a distinct reference to one fixed standard without naming a ratio. Existing conditions were not changed but doubts were removed. The present law was open to different constructions and the commission had felt it to be a duty to make it so clear to to be beyond doubt or differing in constructions.

Mr. Walker suggested the question of expediency in carrying so large a question before the House of Representatives with 356 members ready for months of debate. Was it desirable, he asked Mr. Edmunds, to invite such a conflict on many provisions which are a re-enactment of the present law? Mr. Edmunds replied that it depended on the degree of doubt which the bill cleared up. But on the general question of practical expediency, he said, the commission had reported what it deemed to be essential and right to a proper adjustment of the currency, and it desires to stick to that right thing, despite questions of expediency. This brought a round of applause, the first of the day, in which some of the members of the committee joined.

Representative Newlands, Silverite, of Nevada, discussed with Mr. Edmunds the effect of the bill in contracting the currency. Mr. Edmunds did not believe contraction would occur or that bank reserves would be injuriously affected by having the supply of greenbacks limited and in part displaced by the demand for gold. Mr. Newlands specified the limited quantity of gold in this country, to which Mr. Edmunds replied that the metal flowed to the point where it was most needed, and followed a law like that of gravitation. Pursuing his questions, Mr. Newlands asked if the world had a sufficiency of gold.

"Not a sufficiency of gold or of virtue," answered Mr. Edmunds, "and that is why we are struggling for both. It was this that led to the rush to the Klondike."

Ex-Secretary Fairchild Speaks.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild next spoke on the banking features of the bill. He prefaced this, however, by saying that monetary standards were no more subject to Governmental control than the tides and winds. It was a natural and economic operation between individuals, in which each sought the best. Governments had adopted standards already in existence, thus serving the convenience of the people, but they had never created a standard. When a Government sought to make a standard it merely interrupted the natural law and embarrassed natural exchanges. The question was not one of theory, but one of fact, the same as the existence of steam or electricity. It was no more possible for a law to ignore this fact of a natural standard than to ignore the existence of electricity. Making a thing a legal tender gave it no inherent value.

Mr. Fairchild said the banking features of the bill sought to follow natural lines by binding all their resources rather than requiring a deposit of bonds with a Government trustee. To accomplish this all the banks were bound together in common action in a protection of all the notes they issued. From a personal inquiry, Mr. Fairchild said that all the losses from National bank failures in 1893—the worst year for them—would have occasioned a tax of less than one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the combined banks if this proposed measure had been in force. Such a tax would not be an exceptional burden to the banks. The element of loss by fraud was infinitely small, and bankers would have no reason to fear from that. Mr. Fairchild said that the commission confined its plan to the protection of bank notes, not to the protection of depositors, as the latter had a private contract obligation in which it was not necessary for the Government to enter.

The Government and Bank Notes.

As to banking, Mr. Fairchild said it was useful to consider how intelligent private individuals would conduct banking without the aid of law, and from that judge what the Government can do. As to the bank note, there was no essential need of the Government being a factor. The main ground for Government interference in a bank note circulation was to facilitate the rapidity of exchange by giving regularity to an otherwise natural operation between individuals. So as to the Government stamp on coin. The value was in the metal, and the Government entered the transaction by assaying and establishing what the value was.

From this Mr. Fairchild drew the conclusion that the Government should aid in the natural operations of exchange by aiding the rapidity of money transactions, and beyond this the people should be left to themselves. He emphasized the fact that this Government service was not so much to the banks as to the great body of the people who used the banks. The bankers could place their capital elsewhere; the stockholders were not so dependent on Government regulation. But the great body of the people used the banks as a great beneficent instrument, and it was the people, not the bankers, who were helped by wise Government action. This view, he said, removed narrow prejudices and placed the subject on a broader public plane. The design of the banking feature of the commission's bill was to facilitate the natural operations of banking and exchange by adding the Government's aid toward rapidity, certainty, and safety of these exchanges.

At this point the hearing was adjourned for an hour.

Bank Notes the Only Paper.

Before continuing Mr. Fairchild's hearing, Mr. Newlands made a motion that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Coinage be invited to participate in these hearings. He said the pending financial measures involved bonds which were within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee, and coinage which was before the Coinage Committee, as well as currency, to which this committee was confined.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana opposed the motion, saying it would embarrass and delay the subject, leading off to many new inquiries and bringing about the confusion of a town meeting. This committee should not abdicate its authority and invite confusion.

Mr. Fowler of New Jersey said self-respect should inspire the committee to proceed with the subject without outside help.

The motion was then defeated, Mr. Newlands casting the only vote for it.

Mr. Fairchild then went on with his statement.

Mr. Cox asked if he was right in understanding that the measure accomplished two things, first, the establishment of the gold standard; second, the retirement of all paper currency except national bank notes.

Mr. Fairchild assented to this, saying it was the practical effect of the bill. Mr. Fairchild will proceed with his hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Bush of Anniston, Ala., a member of the Monetary Commission was next heard. He said it would not be to the credit of any party in power to check this movement for currency reform, or to fail to embrace the opportunity to execute it. There were some who were so bound up in the tariff that they wished to convince the country that the tariff would accomplish everything. But the tariff would not cure the vital evils of the currency. It was quite as important for members of Congress to meet these evils as to furnish battleships and cruisers as a preparation for emergency.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bush's statement the committee adjourned until to-morrow when the hearing will be resumed. Chairman Walker and Representative Fowler of the committee met members of the commission to-night with a view to seeing if there was any basis of agreement between their financial bills and those of Secretary Gage.

NICARAGUA CANAL SURVEY.

Admiral Walker Applies for an Additional Appropriation of $100,000 for the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A letter received from Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and dated from San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua, was to-day transmitted by Secretary Gage to the House Committee on Appropriations. The Admiral recommends, in order that the work of surveying the canal route may be carried to a successful conclusion, that an additional appropriation of $100,000 for the use of the commission be asked of Congress by special bill, the money to be made immediately available.

TO PAY FOR DRY DOCK REPAIRS.

The Contractors and Their Bondsmen Held Responsible by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—By direction of Secretary Long, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has addressed a letter to the firm of T. & A. Walsh, contractors, who finished the dry dock at the New York Navy Yard, and another to their bondsmen, reciting the fact that in the course of repairs to the dock, now in progress, it had been discovered that some of the work had not been done according to the specifications.

The department adds that it will hold the contractors and their bondsmen responsible for the outlay necessary to make good the dock, as soon as the amount of expenditure can be determined.

Since the dock was turned over to the Government one member of the firm has died, but it is held at the department that, notwithstanding that fact, and the further fact that the dock was formally accepted by the Government upon the report of a board appointed to inspect it, the Government can still recover for improper work.

$50,000 Appropriated for Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—When in the House to-day the item appropriating $50,000 for the repair of dry dock No. 3 at New York was reached in the urgent deficiency bill Mr. Bennett, (Rep., New York,) said it had been his intention to oppose any further appropriation for this dock, but he had been assured by the Secretary of the Navy that a thorough investigation would be made, and on this condition he had withdrawn his opposition. Mr. Cannon also said that the Secretary of the Navy would order a court-martial to probe this scandal. The Appropriations Committee, he said, recommended $50,000 because Naval Constructor Bowles believed the dock could be completed with that sum. No objection was made to the item and it remained in the bill when passed.

Belgium's Blow at the American Pig.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Consul Morris of Ghent informs the State Department, under date of Dec. 28, that Belgium will impose new orders as to the inspection of meats imported there, and that these are probably now in effect. These regulations will require a minute examination of all meats at the ports of arrival at the frontier towns, or at certain inferior ports of entry, such as may be designated by special decree. The order is reported to be especially aimed at hams, bacon, &c., shipped from America to Antwerp. A fee of about 1½ cents per 1,000 pounds is to be charged for the service of inspection.

This will be a severe blow to a growing American trade already hampered by many restrictions, but protests have so far proved of no avail.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

NEW JERSEY—Hopewell, Farley F. Holcomb; Lawrenceville, N. H. Furman.

NEW YORK—Gerry, Herbert S. Palmer; Lefevre Falls, Jacob F. Stoll; Napanock, Augustus Whitsley.

Manufacturing Furrier,
Has Marked Down
PRICES OF ALL FURS
Except Sealskin.
124 AND 126 WEST 42d STREET

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Davis Completes His Speech in Favor of Ratifying the Hawaiian Treaty.

MR. ALLEN IN OPPOSITION

The Nebraskan Opens the Debate for Those Who Are Against Annexation — Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Senator Davis continued and completed his speech in favor of ratifying the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Senator Allen of Nebraska spoke in opposition to ratification.

Mr. Davis's speech to-day was devoted largely to a presentation of the strategic features of annexation. He displayed a chart showing the location of Hawaii, relative to this country and to Asia.

One of the points brought out with considerable elaboration was the probable effect on the Nicaragua Canal of the occupation of the islands by some foreign power. Mr. Davis illustrated his point by a reference to the map, showing that Hawaii was in a straight line between the western terminus of the canal and Japan and China. The nation, he said, which controlled Hawaii would control the great gateway of commerce, as the guns planted upon Hawaii would be pointed directly at the mouth of the canal.

Mr. Davis also devoted careful attention to the importance of controlling Pearl Harbor, now owned by the United States, saying that the nation which maintained possession of that harbor would hold the key to the military situation in the North Pacific. He also presented the necessity for controlling Hawaii as a base of supplies in case of hostilities.

Mr. Davis ridiculed the objection made by Japan that the addition of Hawaii as United States territory would work a violation of Japanese treaty rights in the islands. He said in reply to this objection that all rights doubtless would be protected, and instanced the creation of the German Empire as showing the effect of annexation upon the treaties of various countries which entered into a consolidation. He referred to Japan's protest as an indication of natural tendency to rapacity and said that the Government of that country should have been satisfied with the territory wrested from China instead of wanting to gorge herself by the addition of Hawaii.

Mr. Davis called attention to the apparent cordial relations existing between China and Japan as manifested by Japan's offer to lend her fleet to England for operation in Chinese waters, where he said the greatest naval demonstration of history was about to be made.

He did not indicate a belief that immediate war would be the result of the European competition over Chinese territory. On the contrary, he called attention to the fact that the flags of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia were floating side by side in the Oriental waters, no one power being apparently anxious to disturb the other so long as there was a prospect of each power getting as much as any other was taking.

The only way in which the United States could protect itself against this devastation of territory would be to control the Hawaiian Islands.

He referred to the improvement of the commercial outlook between the United States and China and instanced the fact that one Minnesota firm had exported $500,000 worth of flour to that country.

In the last half hour of his speech Mr. Davis dwelt at considerable length on the origin and close of great wars. These remarks were intended to illustrate the probable ultimate result of present operations in Chinese waters.

When Senator Davis took his seat he was congratulated by almost every Senator present upon the force of his argument, the thoroughness of his researches, and the brilliancy of his presentation of the facts. Both Senators Hoar and Mason were heard to remark that it was a great pity that the rules of executive sessions of the Senate prevented the publication of the entire document.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) followed with a speech in opposition to the treaty which was comparatively brief. He called attention to the distance of Hawaii from our own shores, referred to the necessity we would be under of defending the islands in case of war, and claimed that on this account it would be necessary for the United States to establish and maintain a separate fleet for the protection of the islands as well as an army on the islands.

He said that coal was no longer contraband of war, and contended that the United States was in far greater danger from the British establishment at Esquimalt than it could possibly be because of the location of any foreign power in Hawaii.

He also deprecated the idea of assimilating such a population as that of Hawaii, calling attention to the fact that almost half of it was composed of Chinese and Japanese. He contended that the annexation of the islands would open the doors for a violation of the laws of this country for the exclusion of Chinese, holding that the Chinese could find admission through Hawaii. He said also that it would be impossible to prevent Hawaii's becoming a State of the Union at some future day, and declared that the people of that country were not of a character fit to send acceptable Senators to Washington.

There was apparent to-day a disposition on the part of some Senators who announce themselves undecided as to what course to pursue on the Hawaiian question to mix it with the Cuban problem. They are friends of Cuba, and their desire is to have the Administration take a more pronounced position in the interest of Cuba as a return for their assistance on the Hawaiian treaty.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate's open session to-day.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Urgent Deficiency Bill Appropriating $1,741,843—De Armond Attacks Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House to-day passed an Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying $1,741,843. One of the items, authorizing a further expenditure for the soldiers' home at Danville, Ill., for which $150,000 was appropriated in the last Sundry Civil bill, was used by Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) as a basis for a bitter personal attack upon Chairman Cannon, whose home is at Danville. He charged the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee with having used his powers and position to secure the location of the home at Danville.

Mr. Cannon in reply branded Mr. De Armond as a common scold who would have been ducked under the town pump had he lived in the old days. He said he would stand or fall on his record. The House by a vote of 123 to 74 sustained the appropriation.

There was also a lively debate over the provision in the bill requiring the owners of bullion hereafter to pay the cost of transporting bullion from assay offices to the mints, but the item was not changed.

Mr. Hitt, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and at 4:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

To Amend the Copyright Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Chairman Hicks of the House Committee on Patents has introduced three bills proposing important changes as to patents and copyrights. One of these is of special interest to newspaper publishers, and was introduced after conference between Mr. Hicks and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It amends the copyright laws so that the line production in a daily newspaper of photographs other than those relating to fine arts shall not be a violation of the laws.

Congressman Hunter Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Andrew J. Hunter of the Ninth District of Illinois was to-day elected the Illinois member of the Democratic Congressional Committee. The election ends a vigorous fight that has been waged within the ranks of the Democratic members of the Illinois delegation. Representative Hinrichson was a candidate.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

Edwin H. Conger Minister to China and Charles P. Bryan to Brazil—Mark S. Brewer's Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—An arrangement has been perfected by which Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, nominated to be Minister to China, and ex-Representative Conger of Iowa, our Minister to Brazil, will exchange posts. In accordance with this, these nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China—EDWIN H. CONGER of Iowa.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil—CHARLES PAGE BRYAN of Illinois.

Consul at Bahia, Brazil—HENRY W. FURNISS of Indiana.

A Civil Service Commissioner—MARK S. BREWER of Michigan.

There was considerable objection to Mr. Bryan's confirmation, on the ground that he had no diplomatic experience and was not equipped for so important a post as that of Minister to China is likely to be during the present Administration, in view of the European scramble for position in China. Mr. Conger was Minister to Brazil during the Harrison Administration, and was regarded as one of the strongest and best of our foreign representatives.

Mark S. Brewer.

Mark S. Brewer, whose nomination as Civil Service Commissioner was sent to the Senate yesterday, is a native of Addison, Oakland County, Mich., where he was born in 1837. Until he was nineteen he worked on a farm; then he studied law and was admitted to the bar. After serving several terms in the State Legislature, he was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. During President Garfield's Administration he served as Consul General to Berlin. Upon his return to America he was sent to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Collectors, Consuls, Postmasters, and Assistant Appraisers Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations:

Collector of Internal Revenue—John G. Ward, Fourteenth District, New York.

Collector of Customs—H. W. Brendel, Buffalo Creek, N. Y.

Consuls—Thomas Smith of New Jersey, at Moscow, Russia; H. W. Brush of New York at Clifton, Ontario; James Johnston of New Jersey, at Sheffield, England; Robert P. Pooley of New York, at Sierra Leone, Africa.

Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise in the District of New York—George W. Wanmaker, J. P. Skillman, W. Sherwood, M. Nathan, F. J. Drummond, and L. B. Carhart, all of New York.

Postmasters in New Jersey—A. T. Woolley, Long Branch; J. D. Troth, Millville; A. C. Streher, Riverside; M. B. Rudderow, Merchantville; D. W. Mahony, Passaic; J. Harris, Englewood; B. F. Honness, Clifton; R. F. Goodman, Newton; S. V. Davis, Phillipsburg; R. M. Bridgman, Ridgewood.

ABANDONMENT OF IMPORTS.

Senator Frye Introduces a Measure Relative to the Customs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Frye introduced in the Senate to-day a bill providing that no allowance for damage to goods imported into the United States shall be made, but the importer may, within ten days after entry, abandon all or any portion of the goods to the United States, and be relieved of the duties thereon, provided that the portion abandoned shall amount to 10 per cent. of the total value of the invoice.

FREIGHT ON KLONDIKE GOLD.

Mr. Bell's Motion to Throw the Expense on the Government Lost in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—While the House to-day was considering the Urgent Deficiency bill, Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) opposed the provision attached to an appropriation of $25,000 for the transportation of bullion between the assay offices and the mints. This provision required the depositor of gold at the assay offices to pay the cost of transportation hereafter.

Mr. Bell moved to strike out the proviso. Heretofore, he said, the Government had always paid the cost of transporting gold from assay offices to the mints. The purpose of the change was to relieve the Government from the cost of transporting gold from the Klondike, but he argued that if the Government of the United States declined to pay the cost of transportation the gold would go to foreign mints. It was, he said, another blow aimed at the Western miner. There was no reason why the Government had not the same interest in securing the gold production of the country now that it had had in the past.

Mr. Cannon pointed out the fact that the present law for the payment of the cost of transportation from the assay offices to the mints had only existed since 1879. If the law was continued until an assay office was established on the Yukon, the Government would have to pay the mint price for gold in the Klondike, and then pay the cost of and assume all the risks incident to transporting it to the San Francisco or Philadelphia mint. This law was a bounty on gold mining. Why should it exist? It was a plain business proposition and he protested against trying to complicate it with the financial question.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) argued that the gold discoveries in the Yukon furnished the best reason why the existing law should not be discontinued. The Government should offer every inducement to miners to bring their gold to its mints.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) supported the proposed change in the Government policy. There was no more reason, he said, why the Government should give a bounty to the gold miners than to the cotton or wheat grower. No other country paid the freight on bullion.

After some further discussion Mr. Bell's motion to strike out the proviso was defeated.

HARVARD COLLEGE OVERSEERS.

Professional School Alumni May Have a Voice in the Administration.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—A stated meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held to-day. It was voted to appeal to the Legislature to extend to all those who have received the various degrees, voting in Cambridge on Commencement Day, the right to vote for Overseers of the college.

This means, substantially, that the alumni of the professional school will have a voice in the administration of the university, but the suffrage will not be extended to the alumni of the professional schools before the fifth annual election after they have received their degree.

Shot by Friend He Assaulted.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Driven to desperation over a trivial debt of $1.50 for rent, Joseph W. Towle of 600 Harrison Avenue, to-night assaulted a friend who had promised to aid him and was shot and instantly killed. John E. Gordon, living at 904 Harrison Avenue, did the shooting, by his own confession, and is locked up on the charge of murder.

Kentucky Mares Sent to Boston.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 12.—A number of thoroughbred mares belonging to J. R. Keene, William Lakeland, Marcus Daly, and other breeders were shipped from here to-night to Boston where they will be bred to Meddler, the Forbes estate's great stallion. Among the number is Shipmate Caushat, Sybabelle, and Mavoureen of Castleton.

Pastor Drops Dead at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Rev. James McGrath of Buffalo aged sixty, dropped dead in Union Railway Station to-night. He was on his way to Lowell, Mass.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

NEW CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Number of Additional Municipal Court Justices Increased by Assemblyman Brennan's Plan.

TWO MORE BROOKLYN DISTRICTS

Extra Clerks Also Provided For, and the Salaries of Justices Raised, Except in Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Brennan of Brooklyn Borough has prepared an amendment to the New York City charter providing two additional Justices of the Municipal Court. The charter at present provides for the appointment of seven additional Justices before Jan. 20, 1898, two of whom shall be residents of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn; three residents of the Second and Third Districts of the Borough of Queens, and two residents of the First and Second Districts of the Borough of Richmond. By Mr. Brennan's amendment the two additional Justices are to be appointed by the Mayor before the first day of March, 1898. They must be residents of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, but not belong to the same political party.

The charter is further amended to provide for seven instead of five districts in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be constituted as follows: First District, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth Wards; Second District, Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards; Third District, Ninth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-ninth Wards; Fourth District, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards; Fifth District, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-sevevnth Wards; Sixth District, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-second Wards; Seventh District, Seventh, Eleventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards.

The salary of these Justices, except in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, is increased from $6,500 to $7,500. In the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond the salary is increased from $5,000 to $6,000 per year.

In the Borough of the Bronx two Assistant Clerks instead of one are provided, and in each of the other districts there shall be one Assistant Clerk. These Clerks are to be appointed by the Justices and hold office for six years, except in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Borough of Queens, and the First and Second Districts of the Borough of Richmond, where the Clerks shall hold office during the term of the Justice appointing them.

BILLS OF INTEREST TO THE CITY.

Miscellaneous Measures Introduced in the Assembly Yesterday.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following bills of interest to the greater city have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany—Providing that two-thirds of the cost of the opening of Prospect Avenue in the Town of Flatbush, shall be made a charge upon the City of New York at large, and one-third upon the owners of property abutting on the improved highway.

Mr. Wallace—To regulate and protect the planting of oysters and clams in that part of the public waters formerly of the Towns of Hempstead and Jamaica, in Queens County.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the City of New York to complete all contracts for grading and paving or repaving streets which have been made by the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Brooklyn under the laws of 1895 and 1896, but that bonds to pay for such improvements shall not be issued by the Controller of New York to exceed $500,000 in any one year.

Mr. Donnelly—Amending the New York charter and providing that Justices elected or appointed for any borough shall hold court in such borough, and, so far as practicable, each Justice shall hold court in the district for which he shall be selected or appointed, but if a vacancy exists, or the illness or other inability of any Justice assigned to hold court prevents his attendance, any other Justice of said court may hold the court in place of the absent Justice.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that the salaries of the firemen in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn shall be equal.

Mr. Cullen—Providing for the erection of a recreation pier at the foot of Harrison Street, in the Sixth Ward, of the Borough of Brooklyn, and authorizing the Controller of New York City to issue bonds to defray the cost of the work.

Mr. Finn—Providing for an additional Assessor in the Borough of Manhattan, who shall be a resident and freeholder of that borough.

Mr. Hoffman—Providing that the City of New York shall pay 25 cents per day for the care of the charity patients cared for at St. Joseph's and St. Francis's Hospitals, but that the total sum paid to these hospitals shall not exceed $25,000 annually.

Senator Page—Relieving the Congregation of Shearith Israel from paying the Croton water tax upon its property on West Seventieth Street, New York.

BILLS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Assemblyman Harburger Favors Baseball and Theatres on Sundays.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-night were the following:

Mr. Dillon—Conferring power upon the Mayors of cities of the first class to issue a license to any adult blind person for the vending of goods or newspapers, or the playing of musical instruments in places designated in the license.

Mr. Hill—Amending the Excise law by reducing druggists' fees to $100 in first-class cities, $75 in second, $50 in third, and $35, $25, and $20 in smaller places.

Mr. Taylor Phillips—To limit the extent to which title insurance companies may assume risks in insuring titles to real estate, &c., and making the same proportionate to their capital and surplus.

Mr. Harburger—To permit baseball to be played on Sunday on private grounds with the consent of the owner.

Mr. Harburger—To permit theatrical performances to be held on Sunday evening between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

Mr. Harburger—To permit boxing with or without gloves.

MINNESOTA SILVERITES FUSE.

William J. Bryan Indorses the Plan in a Speech at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The fusion of all silver elements in Minnesota is officially indorsed by the State Central Committee. Chairman Rosing made the announcement emphatical at the Jackson banquet early this morning.

William J. Bryan, in his speech, concluded at 2 A. M., devoted considerable time to indorsing the fusion idea and illustrating its efficacy by the results in Nebraska. This is regarded as a decisive blow to the adoption of the Ohio plan in Minnesota.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Speaker O'Grady Announces the Committees He Has Selected for the Assembly.

NIXON HAS THE BEST POST

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee — Armstrong Heads the Judiciary—The Minority Not Satisfied.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following list of committees was announced in the Assembly to-day, and was regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory. The first named is Chairman:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Nixon, Chautauqua; Kelsey, Livingston; Allds, Chenango; Sears, Franklin; Costello, Oswego; C. J. Clark, Jefferson; Matteson, Cattaraugus; McEwan, Albany; Ten Eyck, Onondaga; Donnelly, New York; Palmer, Schoharie; Kelly, Albany; Oliver, New York.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Armstrong, Monroe; Bondy, Onondaga; Peterson, Chautauqua; McLaughlin, Sullivan; Fish, Madison; Stedman, Albany; Martin, Oneida; Degraw, Kings; Laimbeer, New York; Palmer, Schoharie; Hoffman, New York; Van Hoesen, Cortland; Dale, Kings.

REVISION—Messrs. Miles, St. Lawrence; Holbert, Chemung; Martin, Onelda; Hatch, Steuben; Delaney, Onondaga; Cowles, Otsego; Baker, Erie; Harburger, New York; Wright, Kings; Dillon, New York; Kullman, Richmond; Sinsheimer, New York; A. F. Schmid, Kings.

CODES—Messrs. Allds, Chenango; Smith, E. L., Herkimer; Wallace, Queens; Perkins, Monroe; Greenwood, Wayne; Tiffany, Kings; Murphy, Montgomery; Delaney, Onondaga; Patton, Erie; Green, New York; Brown, Rockland; Vroman, Niagara; Seligsberg, New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Bondy, Onondaga; Brennan, Kings; Ives, St. Lawrence, Zimmerman, Jefferson; Burr, Suffolk; Hoes, Columbia; Sloan, Schuyler; Weekes, New York; Collins, New York; Hutton, Rensselaer; Maloney, Erie; Hoffman, New York; Reddington, New York.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Brennan, Kings; Raplee, Yates; Weekes, New York Cottle, Onondaga; Whipple, Wyoming; Ellis, Genesee; Evarts, Orleans; Cowles, Otsego; Schulum, New York; Weill, New York; Cullen, Kings; Hoffman, New York; Hubbard, Kings.

CANALS—Messrs. Taylor, Oswego; Tremper, Ulster; Eldridge, Warren; Lowenthal, New York; Van Rensselaer, Seneca; A. L. Clark, Lewis; Patton, Erie; Johnson, Tompkins; Fordyce, Cayuga; Hutton, Rensselaer; Mohring, Erie; Phillips, New York; F. Schmid, Kings.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Marshall, Kings; Hill, Erie; Adler, New York; Holbert, Chemung; Addis, Putnam; Perkins, Monroe; Delaney, Onondaga; Lowenthal, New York; Williams, Oneida; Finn, New York; McKeown, Kings; Myers, Schenectady; Chanler, New York.

RAILROADS—Eldridge, Warren; Addis, Putnam; Pierce, Essex; Fuller, Broome; Burr, Suffolk; Bondy, Onondaga; Russell, Rensselaer; Mason, Oneida; Axtell, Delaware; Trainor, New York; Finn, New York; Cain, Kings; Tompkins, Niagara.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Ives, St. Lawrence; Post, Suffolk; C. J. Clark, Jefferson; Costello, Oswego; Raplee, Yates; Coughley, Albany; Brewster, Rensselaer; Tripp, Dutchess; Tremper, Ulster; Cullen, Kings; Fitzgerald, New York; Mullany, New York; McGuire, Kings.

INSURANCE—Sears, Franklin; Adler, New York; De Graw, Kings; Matteson, Cattaraugus; Kavanaugh, Saratoga; Paris, Washington; Tripp, Dutchess; Coughley; Albany; A. L. Clark, Lewis; Roche, New York; Guider, Kings; Sullivan, New York; Graney, Westchester.

BANKS.—Hill, Erie; Laimbeer, New York; Miles, St. Lawrenee; Armstrong, Monroe; Peterson, Chautauqua; Davis, Kings; N. J. Miller, Erie; Hays, Fulton-Hamilton; Johnson, Tompkins; Schoeneck, Kings; Glaser, Queens; Crabtree, New York; T. Smith, New York.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY.—Goodsell, Orange; Taylor, Oswego; E. L. Smith, Herkimer; Brennan, Kings; Kavanaugh, Saratoga; Eldridge, Warren; N. J. Miller, Erie; Hatch, Steuben; Fordyce, Cayuga; Keown, Kings; Kelly, Albany; Fritz, New York; Sanford, Westchester.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.—Witter, Tioga; Cottle, Onondaga; Letchard, Allegany; Stedman, Albany; Post, Suffolk; Tremper, Ulster; Zimmerman, Jefferson; Wallace, Queens; Whipple, Wyoming; Sage, Greene; Gale, Queens; Mitchell, New York; F. Schmid, Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Wallace, Queens; Williams, Oneida; Greenwood, Wayne, Cross, Steuben; Sloan, Schuyler, Simmons, Ontario; Mahar, New York; O'Conner, New York; Phillips, New York; Sanford, Kings; Streiffer, Erie.

EXCISE—Greenwood, Wayne; Hanna, Dutchess; Van Rensselaer, Seneca; Sears, Franklin; Witter, Tioga; Ives, St. Lawrence, Simmons, Ontario; Dutton, Cayuga; Litchard, Allegany; Hachemeister, New York; Pickett, Clinton; Gallagher, Kings; Ackert, Ulster.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Hanna, Dutchess; Witter, Tioga; Pierce, Essex; Fish, Madison; Hoes, Columbia; Russell, Rensalaer; Dutton, Cayuga; Ellis, Genesee; Baker, Erie; Meyer, G. W., Jr., New York; Schultz, Orange; Egan, New York; Sage, Greene.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Burr, Suffolk; Davis, Kings; McEwan, Albany; Marshall, Kings; Ellis, Genesee; Van Rensselaer, Seneca; Miller, N. J., Erie; Fitzgerald, New York; Trainor, New York; Sullivan, New York; Maloney, Erie.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Raplee, Yates; Vincent, Broome; Stoneman, Cattaraugus; Fordyce, Cayuga; Evarts, Olean; Hatch, Steuben; Schul

The Wanamaker Store

Dressing Tables and Other Furniture

IN the two carloads of furniture which have reached us, out of the forty-four we told about yesterday, are twelve styles in Dressing or Toilet Tables, ranging in price from $12.50 to $40.

The $12.50 one is in curly birch, and would ordinarily sell for $20. The $40 one is in solid mahogany, and is usually priced at $60. The between-prices are equally out of the common.

We ask everybody to try how easily the drawers run;—it's a simple way of testing good workmanship. Try to make them "bind" by pressing sideways,—you cannot do it. You can sit on the half-opened drawer without injury to it. It is "hand-made" furniture, from a maker celebrated for it. It is put together to "*stay-put*," and to laugh at overloading, racking, moving or weather. It will neither swell up nor shrink in the joints,—it's furniture that will be in good condition for your grandchildren.

Bedroom sets, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables and Cheval Glasses in mahogany, oak, bird's-eye maple and curly birch. Add 50 per cent. to our price to find the regular price.

A January Selling in Lace Curtains

THE memory of a similar sale last year, will make this announcement a signal for a rush of home-makers who know from that experience what value to expect. We will not disappoint them.

This is a good sale to get to early. The "pickings" are rich.

Novelty Curtains, white and ecru. Net centers with insertions and lace edge. Prices by pair.
- $2.50 kind, now $1.25
- $3 kind, now $1.75
- $3.75 kind, now $2.25
- $4.50 kind, now $2.50

Heavy Cluny lace on fish net, for bedrooms, libraries and sitting rooms.
- $4 kind, now $2
- $4.25 kind, now $2.25
- $5.25 kind, now $2.65
- $6.75 kind, now $3.35
- $7.50 kind, now $3.75

Swiss Tamboured Curtains.
- $4.50 kind, now $2.25
- $5.50 kind, now $2.75
- $6.75 kind, now $3.35
- $9.50 kind, now $4.75
- $10 kind, now $5
- $12.50 kind, now $6.25
- $13.50 kind, now $6.75

Brussels Point Curtains.
- $5 kind, now $2.50
- $7 kind, now $3.50
- $7.75 kind, now $3.85
- $9 kind, now $4.50
- $15 kind, now $10
- $18 kind, now $12
- $20 kind, now $13.50
- $25 kind, now $17
- $35 kind, now $24.50

Muslin Underwear

IT has been asked (by some one who hadn't seen the goods,) *why* the Wanamaker muslin underwear was so much better than other kinds;—wherein the superiority lay. A fair question and it merits an honest answer.

First, last and always,—in the *quality-for-price*. We do not think that such goods as ours have ever been sold at our present prices. This is not the hackneyed statement of advertisement,—it's a simple fact. Our contracts were placed months and months ago, in the dullest season of the year. We gained two things,—a low price and plenty of time for careful work. No such quantities as we ordered could have been taken by any stores save Wanamaker's;—again, a low price. The goods were put together by intelligent and well-paid labor, in country factories. You will find the sizes accurate and the widths and lengths full. We point no distinctions,—you may make your own comparisons, but you will find ours both the best and the cheapest.

Odd Rolls and Remnants of Carpets.

TAKE your choice from Axminsters, Wilton Velvets, Wiltons or Brussels.

You cannot go wrong, for there's a Half Price on everything sold down to single rolls or parts of a roll. It's our January clearance on the carpet floor, and whatever you pick will have a bargain price on it.

The remnant list is a roll of honor,—it proves the merit of a pattern to have it nearly sold out. These remnant lengths run from 5 yards to 30 yards. The price is by the yard, but you must take the whole remnant,—you'll be glad to do it. On single rolls buy as much or as little as you please.
- $1.50 Axminsters, for 60c. to $1 a yd.
- $1.25 Axminsters, 50c. to 90c. a yd.
- 85c. Axminsters, 40c. to 75c. a yd.
- $1.35 Wilton Velvets, 50c. to 95c. a yard.
- $1 Velvets, 40c. to 75c. a yd.
- $1.35 Body Brussels, 50c. to 95c. a yd.
- 80c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels, 35c. to 60c. a yd.
- 65c. Tapestry Brussels, 30c. to 50c. a yd.

Third floor.

Black Silk Grenadines. THE wearing of these goods over colored silks, for evening and dinner gowns, is a fashion fancy that will survive on account of its beauties and merits. We have a very full assortment of the goods, and our prices on them will be of interest.
- At 50c., 65c., 75c.—Plain twisted silk, 24 in.
- At 75c.—Satin stripe brocade, 24 in.
- At $1, $1.25, $1.75—Plain twisted silk, 44 in.
- At $1.50 to $3.50—Plain sewing silk, six qualities, 46 in.
- At $1.50 and $1.75—Satin stripe brocade, 44 in.
- At $1 to $2.75—Silk-and-wool iron frame, five qualities, 44 in.
- At $1.50 to $3.50—Broche silk, polka dots and figures, five qualities, 44 in.
- At $1.50 to $3.50—Silk-and-wool novelty, five qualities, 40 in.

Fourth avenue.

Men's $7 Trousers, $5. THE headline tells the whole story except that it doesn't tell of the grade of the cloth used and the excellence of the tailoring. The regular price,—$7, is hardly a fair standard, you'd be willing to pay more, and might be obliged to anywhere else, $5 here.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Low Prices on Pillow Cases and Sheets

THE price-paring effect of very large transactions in merchandise is very prominently apparent in such a case as this. We give you finished goods,—goods with a good deal of work done on them, at a lower price than that you would have to pay for the material alone.

That in itself is not so important, for it is not true of Wanamaker's alone. But these prices are peculiarly Wanamaker's. See if you can get *so far* under cost of materials elsewhere.

No. 1 QUALITY

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES—With two-inch hem.

42x38 1-2 in., 11c.	50x38 1-2 in., 14c.
45x38 1-2 in., 13c.	54x38 1-2 in., 15c.

SHEETS—With two and one-inch hem.

54x90 in., 32c.	81x90 in., 45c.
81x99 in., 50c.	90x90 in., 50c.
	90x99 in., 54c.

No. 2 QUALITY

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES—With two-inch hem.

42x36 in., 11c.	45x38 1-2 in., 15c.
42x38 1-2 in., 12c.	50x38 1-2 in., 16c.
45x36 in., 13c.	54x38 1-2 in., 17c.

SHEETS—With two and one-inch hem.

54x90 in., 36c.	72x99 in., 50c.
63x90 in., 42c.	81x90 in., 50c.
63x99 in., 46c.	81x99 in., 55c.
72x90 in., 47c.	90x90 in., 55c.
	90x99 in., 60c.

Fourth avenue.

Petticoats for Drizzly Days IF you had on a dark-colored petticoat yesterday, you were glad. White ones aren't suited for muddy walking. Don't be caught again. These are warm, too,—not the least of their advantages.

MELTON PETTICOATS
- At 75c.—Of melton cloth; gathered ruffle 5 1-2 in. deep; fancy colored stitching.
- At $1—Of heavy melton cloth; gathered ruffle 6 in. deep; 4 rows of black braid.
- At $1.25—Of fine melton cloth; umbrella ruffle 15 in. deep; extra full.
- At $1.50—Of fine melton cloth; spanish ruffle 10 in. deep; 4 rows of black braid; extra full.

SATEEN PETTICOATS
- At 85c.—Of fast black; lined with dark striped flannelette; gathered ruffle 7 in. deep.
- At $1.25—Of fine quality; lined with dark striped flannelette; umbrella ruffle; extra full.
- At $1.50—Of extra quality fast black; lined with gray flannelette; corded umbrella ruffle; extra full.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BAIL FIXED FOR ZANOLI

The Charge of Homicide Against the Barber Is Dismissed.

THE REPORT OF DR. WITTHAUS

He Is Not Certain of the Presence of Atropine in the Body of Jennie Suhmer—District Attorney Gardiner's Statement.

The charge of homicide against Charles Zanoli was dismissed by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and District Attorney Gardiner announced that he had no intention of causing the exhumation of the bodies of any of the man's other dead wives. On the charge of grand larceny Zanoli's lawyer waived examination for him, and asked that bond be fixed at $1,000. The Magistrate fixed the bail at $2,000.

Zanoli, unkempt and unshaven, but with a smile on his face, limped into court. The proceedings, which were conducted in the private examination room, occupied a very short time. The witnesses called were Detective Carey, who testified concerning Zanoli's arrest and the admissions he had made, and Dr. R. A. Witthaus, who testified as to what he had found from the analysis of the parts of Jennie Suhmer's body.

After this testimony had been given, the District Attorney said: "I have my own individual ideas, but the people are to be represented here by evidence, and not by individual ideas. There does not seem to be sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that a murder had been committed, and I do not think that we can go further.

Dr. Witthaus's Report.

In the report of Dr. Witthaus, submitted yesterday, on which there has been so much conjecture, he says:

On Monday, Dec. 13, 1897, I attended the exhumation at St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, of a body subsequently identified in my presence as that of Jennie Suhmer. Upon the same day I was present during the performance of an autopsy upon the same body at the Morgue connected with Bellevue Hospital, in this city, and there took parts of the said body for analysis.

Analysis of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys showed the presence in them of arsenic, mercury, and zinc. The quantity of arsenic in the stomach was found to be 3.86 grains of arsenic triaxir.

On Dec. 17, 1897, I received from C. S. Dowey a sample of an embalming liquid, said by him to be a part of the preparation used in preserving this body. An analysis of this liquid showed it to contain arsenic, mercury, and zinc.

In view of the injection of this liquid into this body after death, it is impossible to determine whether any portion of the arsenic, mercury, or zinc found in the cadaver was introduced into the body before death.

An analysis of the bladder and its contents for vegetable poisons showed the presence of a substance which has the following properties, identical with those of atropine: It is extracted from alkaline solution by benzine and dissolves readily in chloroform and in alcohol; it crystallizes in circular bundles of needles which polarize light strongly, and it causes wide and persistent dilatation of the pupil when applied to the eye of a kitten. On the other hand, in the degree of purity in which I have as yet been able to obtain it, this substance fails to respond to the Vitali reaction for atropine. I may state, however, that in several instances I have found this reaction to fail in similar residues to which I have added atropine.

The above conditions are such as I would expect to exist under the conditions of this analysis if the person whose cadaver I examined had died of atropine some three or four months before the date of the autopsy, but the facts are not sufficient, in my opinion, to warrant the positive assertion of the presence of atropine.

Mr. Gardiner's Statement.

District Attorney Gardiner gave out a statement in which he says there is a possibility that the charge of homicide will be pressed against Zanoli at some later time. Mr. Gardiner said:

Prof. Witthaus, after a most careful analysis, says the facts are not sufficient, in his opinion, to warrant the positive assertion of the presence of atropine. Such being the case, as this man is entitled to the presumption of innocence on that charge until proved guilty, the representative of the people has no right to ask a Grand Jury to indict, and then put the accused on trial for his life at great expense to the county, when sufficient probable cause has not been shown. If the analysis had been made shortly after the decease of Jennie Suhmer other results might have been obtained.

There are other circumstances connected with the case also which render it inexpedient for the District Attorney to ask for a commitment. No atropine has yet been traced to the custody of the accused, and this would be a material fact in a trial.

It may be that hereafter evidence will be found which may connect the accused with the alleged crime. If so the case will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A principal duty of this office is to prosecute, not persecute, offenders against the law, and thus deter others from the commission of like offenses.

HOUSE OF MERCY INQUIRY.

State Board of Charities Adopts Resolutions to Hold It.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the State Board of Charities to-day President Stewart presented for consideration a communication from the managers of the House of Mercy, a reformatory in the City of New York under private management, requesting an investigation of the management of the institution, in view of the charges brought against it in an article published in a New York paper.

The board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That, complying with the request of the managers of the House of Mercy, the President of the board is authorized to appoint a special committee of three Commissioners of the board to investigate the management of the House of Mercy in the City of New York, especially with reference to the care and treatment of the inmates thereof.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that such special committee should proceed to make such investigation at the earliest practicable date, and, having in view the interests of the inmates and the good name of the institution, should conduct the same as privately as may be consistent with thoroughness, and that it be requested to report to the board at its next meeting."

HARVEY BROOKS SHOT HIMSELF.

College Student's Death Supposed to Have Been Accidental.

Harvey Brooks, son of George Murray Brooks of 305 West Eighty-second Street, a student at the University of New York, shot himself at his home yesterday morning and died shortly after noon without having recovered consciousness. The shooting was probably accidental.

Young Brooks had retired rather early on Tuesday evening, as was his custom. He slept in the back room of the second floor, the room occupied by his parents being immediately in front.

About 6 o'clock his mother heard the sound of a pistol shot in her son's room, and ran in. Young Brooks was lying on the floor, partially dressed, and a bullet wound in the head and a revolver lying beside him told the tale.

Mrs. Brooks aroused the other members of the household, and Dr. A. H. Travis of 130 West Eighty-second Street, the family physician, was summoned. He reached the house soon after the shooting and saw that the only hope of saving the young man's life was by trephining and removing the bullet. The doctor did not hold out much hope of the success of the operation, and only adopted it as a last resort. With two other physicians the operation was performed. The young man died at 1 o'clock.

Young Brooks was the only son of his parents. His father is a lawyer with an office at 111 Broadway. The son was nineteen years of age, and had been at college only since last September. He was a graduate of Dr. Shaw's private school on Eighty-second Street, and was an exceedingly bright student. He was interested in athletics, and although only in his freshman year, played on the 'Varsity football team in several of the match games last Fall.

He was well liked, and his college mates say that he was of a very happy disposition and scout the idea of suicide.

Georgia to Build at Omaha.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Georgia Commission to-day it was decided that the State should erect a building at the Omaha Exposition. Plans and specifications will be made at once.

PRISON FOR SHOPLIFTERS

Mrs. Bowers and Miss Barbero Get Two Months in the Penitentiary.

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

Miss Barbero Falls Screaming to the Floor When the Sentence Is Pronounced and Is Carried from the Courtroom.

There was a dramatic scene in General Sessions yesterday when Recorder Goff sentenced the two sisters, Mrs. Mary Bowers and Gertrude Barbero, convicted on Monday of stealing an aigrette, valued at 84 cents, from a Fourteenth Street department store, to two months in the penitentiary. The appearance of the women when brought into court showed a wonderful change since the trial. Their faces were haggard and deathly pale, and there were heavy, black rings under the eyes of the pretty young girl, Miss Barbero. They were both in tears, and their loud sobbing could be heard all over the room.

Mrs. Bowers had to be almost carried into court. An officer walked on either side of her and supported her as she made her way to her seat in front of the bar. In spite of her stay in prison, she was neatly dressed, and in one hand she carried a pair of gloves, a purse, and a letter. A black cape of Persian lamb hung on her arm. She kept a handkerchief at her eyes, which were swollen and red from weeping, and when she reached her seat sank into it apparently exhausted.

Close behind her, and also supported by two officers, came Miss Barbero. There was a ghastly look on her white, childish face, and her eyes were closed. In her chair she sat with her face buried in her hands, and her body swayed from side to side.

When the prisoners' names were called they both tried to rise to their feet. Miss Barbero staggered, and then sank back in her chair, as if the effort were too much for her.

"Let them sit down," said the Recorder, in low tones.

Mr. Purdy's Dramatic Appeal.

Then Ambrose H. Purdy, the women's lawyer, arose to make a last plea in their behalf. "Good name, the priceless jewel of their souls, is gone—irretrievably lost—to these two prisoners," he said, dramatically. "If they are innocent, as I believe from the bottom of my heart they are, they have suffered a grievous wrong. If guilty, they have already been punished enough. Imprisonment could only add to their physical degradation, not to their mental. They are ruined now. A man can stand up under such disgrace, can live it down, but a woman never."

"As long as you have considered it necessary to bring the case into this court," said the Recorder quietly, "I must recognize that some substantial punishment is due. The mere fact that these women are well dressed and are not under any necessity to steal, must not let them off where poor and friendless persons have to suffer. It does not entitle them to any sentimental sympathy on the part of Court, jury, or public. These women started out that day with the deliberate intention of stealing. After hearing all the evidence, I believe this to be true. They visited six large stores. They carried a large handbag. In it they had articles that were not wrapped up. Women careful of their purchases—and women generally are—would not have done so. The value of the article stolen was comparatively small, and there is no evidence to show that this was not the first offense on the part of the prisoners. But the explanations and the names and addresses they gave were not satisfactory. The introduction of the letter claimed to be from a milliner in Pueblo was a very serious thing.

"I sentence these prisoners to serve two months in the penitentiary."

Miss Barbero Hysterical.

Then came a cry from the young girl that drowned the Recorder's voice. The spectators leaned forward excitedly and the court officers crowded round her. She had fallen from her chair and lay in a pitiful heap on the floor, moaning and screaming. Her hat had slipped from her head, and the little white hands which at the Recorder's request she had laughingly exhibited to the jury during the trial clutched at the railing in front of her.

"My God!" she moaned. "I can never go! Never! never! never!"

Her older sister swayed to and fro in her chair mumbling something that no one could hear.

The court officers took hold of the women and told them to come away. The girl on the floor could not or would not stand, and one of the officers lifted her in his arms and carried her from the room. As she was being carried out she moaned, "No, I can never go! Never! never!"

And after both the women had been taken out of the door their wild screams came back from the hall.

Charles Bowers, who keeps a hotel at 301 Bowery and who is the brother-in-law of Mrs. Mary Bowers, said yesterday: "If these relatives of mine are not innocent, then there never were innocent women. I have my sister-in-law's child with me, and she has been asking me every day where her mother is, and I cannot answer. Miss Barbero's people in Wichita know nothing about her arrest, and they have been writing to know why on earth she hasn't come home."

It has come to light that Mrs. Bowers lived with her husband, Henry Bowers, about two years ago in a handsome house of their own in a fashionable neighborhood in South Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon. They then moved to Newburg, where Mr. Bowers started a hotel. He failed, lost all his property, and came to this city.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

Letter Produced by Opposing Counsel During the Trial of a Suit at Augusta Causes a Sensation.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—A sensational incident occurred in the Richmond City Court this morning during the trial of the case of Whitton versus the Augusta Southern and South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.

An important figure in the incident was Col. C. T. Ladson, a lawyer of Atlanta, who, with Judge Van Epps, was counsel for Mrs. Whitton, who claims $30,000 damages on account of the death of her husband.

The sensation occurred when Major Cumming, one of the counsel for the defendant, introduced a letter alleged to have been written in November by Ladson to a witness, inclosing $10, and offering more if witness would testify to certain facts. Ladson asked Cumming to give him the letter. Cumming replied in a dramatic way:

"I want it for a dual purpose; not only to use in this case, but to aid me in barring the writer from belonging to this honorable profession."

Judge Van Epps jumped to his feet and begged the court to adjourn immediately, in order that he might consider how best to preserve his own honor. He called attention to the fact that the firm of Van Epps, Ladson & Leftwich had been dissolved before the letter was written.

The court adjourned, and it is asserted that Judge Van Epps will withdraw.

MRS. McCUSKER ACQUITTED.

Camden Jury Exonerates Her of the Charge of Killing Her Husband.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—The trial of Mrs. Florence McCusker for the killing of her husband, who was shot during a scuffle with her and died from his injuries, ended this afternoon in her acquittal.

The State had abandoned the attempt to prove murder in the first degree, and all the efforts of the prosecution had been bent on proving the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

When the verdict was announced those in the courtroom cheered.

Stanley Y. Beach Eloped from Yale.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 12.—The families of Stanley Y. Beach, a Yale senior in the Sheffield Scientific School, and son of Frederick C. Beach, editor of The Scientific American, and Miss Ellen Birdsey Curtis of Stratford, were given a great surprise to-day when informed by the young people that they were married last September. The match was an elopment.

BRITISH ATTACKED IN ASIA.

Survey Party Loses Several Native Guards and the Officers Are Put to Flight.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.—News has been received from Mekran, the largest province of Baluchistan, of a serious outbreak against the British survey party there. Capt. Burn and Lieut. Turner of the Royal Engineers and Messrs. Hickie and Prunty, their assistants, with 200 carriers and signalers, were attacked. A number of the native guards were killed or wounded.

Capt. Burn escaped on a camel, traveling 130 miles in thirty-six hours to Ormara, on the Arabian Sea, where he received a letter from Lieut. Turner, advising him that he (Turner) would join him. The extent of the outbreak is not known here. It appears to be led by a brother of Gitchi Sardar.

Capt. Burn reports that the whole Kej Valley is in turmoil and that the troops of the Khan of Kelat are holding Nasirabad (a military post of India southeast of Ajmere.) Fort Pasni has been looted and Ormara itself is threatened.

Three companies of infantry, with two guns, will start immediately from Quetta (Baluchistan, near the Afghan frontier) for Gwadur, where the telegraph lines are being cut.

SHIRT IRONERS IN A RIOT.

They March Upon a Laundry, Assault the Proprietor, and Try to Upset a Stove.

The striking shirt ironers and laundry workers blew off their pent up indignation yesterday by indulging in a riot. When they went down to their headquarters at 131 Allen Street they learned that one of the union shops, Hensel's, at 17 Crosby Street, had opened, and several Italians had gone to work. Over a hundred of them started out to close the place, and Herman Kerner led them. When they tried to enter the laundry they were stopped at the door by Hensel, who, with a club in his hand, told them they must not enter.

"Who's going to prevent us?" asked Kerner, derisively.

"I and my club," replied Hensel.

"Boys, go for him!" shouted Kerner to the strikers.

They made a rush, but Hensel brought his club down upon a striker's head, causing the blood to flow. The man ran away, howling.

Up went the club again, and swung against Kerner's head. Hensel did not have time to wield it again, for the strikers closed in on him, and Miss Mandel, one of them, took it away from him and gave him a whack with it on the head. Then Hensel howled. Mrs. Hensel, who was looking out of a window and encouraging her husband, began screaming "Murder!" "Police!" when her husband was struck, and then she emptied a jug of water upon Miss Mandel's head.

The crowd had in the meantime broken into the shop and ordered the Italians to quit work. The Italian men drew their stilettos and razors and dared the strikers to do their worst.

Roundsman Tubbs of the Mulberry Street Police Station and a dozen officers arrived just as the strikers were about to upset the stove. Miss Mandel was still swinging the club, and had struck Mrs. Hensel. She refused to leave the shop when the other strikers ran out, and so was arrested and locked up.

THE TRIAL OF BRETSCHNEIDER.

Unexpected Interest Developed in the Examination of Talesmen—Citizens' Union Men Barred.

The examination of talesmen before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday in getting a jury to try Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden at 1,261 Broadway, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, developed unexpected interest. The talesmen put on the stand were questioned closely by David M. Newberger, the defendant's lawyer, as to whether they belonged to the Citizens' Union, the Parkhurst Society, or any society for the prevention of vice, and it was noticed that if a talesman claimed membership in any of these organizations, Mr. Neuberger lost no time in objecting to his sitting on the jury.

Bretschneider was indicted with Joseph I. Ott, his assistant, and William Leunis, of 116 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, he has been arrested several times on charges of violating the Raines law, and his license was recently revoked.

Ansel Weinberg, a retired importer of 116 East Seventy-second Street, said he was a single man, and had never heard of the Broadway Garden. He was not connected in any way with the Citizens' Union or any society for the suppression of vice or crime.

"Have you ever attended a French ball?" asked Mr. Neuberger.

"I never knew before that that was a qualification to be a juror," said the Judge.

"I submit, your Honor," said Mr. Neuberger, "that we should have a juror who knows something of the world."

The talesman was then challenged by the defense, seemingly on the ground that he had never attended a French ball.

In answer to Assistant District Attorney Lloyd's question he said he had often been in Paris.

"Well, well," broke in Mr. Neuberger, "I'll take you after all."

James H. Roane, the proprietor of three dry goods stores, who lives at 67 Amsterdam Avenue, said he had read of the Broadway Garden, but he had never been there.

Mr. Neuberger—I suppose it's safe to suggest that you're not a member of the late lamented organization called the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Roane—No, I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Neuberger—Well, I congratulate you. Do you know Capt. Chapman?

Mr. Roane—No; he was in my precinct once, but I didn't meet him.

Mr. Neuberger—Permit me to congratulate you again.

The jury was completed at the close of the afternoon session.

ATTACKED IN HIS BUGGY.

Bound Brook Contractor's Exciting Adventure with a Robber at Night on the New Brunswick Road.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 12.—Peter A. Sebring, a contractor of Bound Brook, who is employed by the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, had a desperate struggle for his life last night with a man who attempted to rob him.

Mr. Sebring was driving his buggy to the Central Railroad Station to meet his son, who works in New York, when he was accosted by name by a tall, well-dressed stranger, who said he was a Mr. Richards, and that he had come from J. B. MacAfee, Superintendent of the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, for the purpose of going over the proposed line from Bound Brook to New Brunswick. Mr. Sebring observed that it was too dark and too late to make the journey, but the man insisted that the moon would soon be up and that it was imperative he should make the trip that night.

Mr. Sebring finally allowed himself to be persuaded, and drove through South Bound Brook, intending to reach New Brunswick by the Eastern Turnpike. When about a mile from Bound Brook Richards caught one of the reins and jerked the horses suddenly to the right. At the same time he grabbed Sebring by the throat and attempted to throw him out of the buggy. The carriage overturned and fell partly on a barbed wire fence at the right of the road.

Richards kept his hold on his intended victim, and the men rolled on to the road, fighting savagely, until Sebring's cries brought a man with a lantern running to his assistance. Then Richards broke away and made good his escape.

Mr. Sebring was afraid of being attacked again if he drove back to Bound Brook, so came on to this city, which he reached about 10:30 o'clock, greatly exhausted and so nervous he could hardly speak. His memorandum book was missing, but whether he lost it on the road or had it taken from him by his assailant he could not say.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

CORNELL'S ROWING POLICY

She Accepts Yale's Challenge Conditionally and Harvard's, Too, but Has Her Own Preferences.

ROWING ASSOCIATION WANTED

Capt. Colson Favors an Open Regatta Controlled by the Five Universities—Cornell May Have Two Races to Row.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Capt. Frederick D. Colson of the Cornell 'Varsity crew gave out a statement to-night outlining Cornell's rowing policy and the position which the navy assumes in college aquatics of 1898.

Payne Whitney, Captain of the Yale crew, on Nov. 24 sent to Cornell the following challenge:

"The Yale University Boat Club hereby challlenges the Cornell University Boat Club to row a four-mile eight-oared boat race at New London, Conn.; the race to be rowed one week to ten days after our annual race with Harvard next June. It would be agreeable to us to have you join our dual contest with Harvard and make it a triangular, if satisfactory to them."

Cornell's answer to Yale, dated Jan. 11, and signed by Capt. Colson, is as follows:

"I am instructed to communicate to you the folowing action of the Athletic Council regarding your proposition for a boat race. The Cornell navy accepts the proposition of the Yale University Boat Club for a four-mile, eight-oared race the coming season at the place and time named by Yale, provided Cornell be allowed in return to name the place and time of a similar race for next year. Cornell expresses furthermore her acceptance of Yale's suggestion to merge the race of this year, Harvard willing, in a triangular race with Harvard."

David Marion Goodrich, Captain of the Harvard crew, Dec. 16 sent this challenge:

"The Harvard University Boat Club hereby challenges the Cornell University Boat Club to row a four-mile race this next Spring at such a time and at such a place as may be convenient and agreeable to both crews."

Under date of Jan. 11 Capt. Colson answers the challenge as follows:

"The Cornell Navy accepts the challenge of the Harvard University Boat Club for a four-mile race the coming season at such time and place as may be convenient to both crews."

Following is a copy of Capt. Colson's letter to Yale suggesting the formation of a rowing association, and in making the suggestion Cornell has no other motive than to advance the interests of the sport:

"Mr. Payne Whitney, Captain of the Yale University Crew: Dear Sir—After accepting the propositions of the Yale University Boat Club for a race on the terms proposed by Yale, the Cornell Navy wishes to express its own prefernce in general for an open regatta controlled by the five universities usually participating in rowing. Such a regatta Cornell always stands ready to enter. In case, however, it is impossible to organize such regatta, Cornell still believes that, in view of the complications which are arising from the difficulty of arranging races and dates among these five universities it would be advantageous for all and beneficial to college rowing if a rowing association representing the five should be formed. Such an association could at least, by the convenience of conference it would afford, facilitate the task of arranging places and dates, in case two eight-oared races are rowed, and also aid in broadening the scope of rowing competition by introducing, for instance, rowing in four oars, pairs or singles, and perhaps with combinations of colleges other than those heretofore made. We therefore invite Yale to become a member of such an association, and we shall at the same time extend a like invitation to Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. I send you the above memorandum of the action of the athletic council, as well as that contained in my other letter of the same date, feeling the assurance that they will offer so satisfactory a solution of the problem confronting us all that a conference such as I was expected to call may not be necessary except for matters of detail."

In an interview to-night members of the Cornell Athletic Council said that by this action Cornell had done all she possibly could do toward securing a race with Yale. It is insisted that Cornell can row with the Yale crew only by an unconditional acceptance of her challenge, then the Cornell Athletic Council will consider the advisability of making another arrangement. This, there is no doubt, will be, as has been already stated, an instant call for a Poughkeepsie regatta, in which Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will compete. In case Yale accepts, Cornell will have two races to row—that with Yale and Harvard and one with Pennsylvania and Columbia. This the Council has endeavored to avoid, but, being in an embarrassing position, Cornell is willing to adapt herself to circumstances.

YALE DISAPPOINTED.

Cornell's Reply Not Pleasing to the Undergraduates.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Capt. Payne Whitney of the Yale University crew has just received Cornell's reply to the challenge for a race sent by Yale. Mr. Whitney declined to discuss the reply to-night.

"I cannot say anything to-night," he said. "The wording of Cornell's reply to our challenge is of a character which will require considerable thought. Until I have had an opportunity to think it over I cannot say anything."

Robert J. Cook, Yale's veteran coach, also refused to talk.

To as many of Yale's leaders, outside the boating authorities, as have been made cognizant of the situation as it now exists, Cornell's position is distasteful. A few prominent graduates did not hesitate to-night to express their dissatisfaction. They said they failed to understand why Cornell could not accept Yale's challenge as it was sent.

CANADIAN YACHT RACING RULES

Modifications in the Contest for the Corinthian-Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 12.—The rules for next year's racing on Lake St. Louis for the Corinthian-Seawanhaka Cup have been agreed upon, both the Royal St. Lawrence and the Seawanhaka Clubs having approved of the final draft.

There is little change from the rules governing last year's race. The crews must not weigh more than 600 pounds, but the skipper of each boat may have a crew of four instead of three, so long as they are within the weight limit. Each skipper may also have as many helmsmen as he has members of his crew, but must declare his intentions in this respect before the final articles of agreement are drawn up.

The measurements of the boat will be the same, but a slight change has been made in regard to the sail area.

May Sell St. Louis Sportsman's Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—The Sportsman's Park and Club this afternoon filed a chattel deed of trust, conveying all the property, franchises, and improvements of the park to Chris von Der Ahe, as trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the club. The claims to be paid by the trustee amount to about $75,000. The trustee is empowered to sell the club within six months and pay off the creditors.

Third Baseman for New York.

President Freedman announced yesterday that third baseman Hartman, who was secured from the St. Louis Club, had accepted the terms of the New York Baseball Club and would sign a contract.

Alive With a Broken Neck.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Michael Tiscell, while working at an icehouse here on Monday, fell and broke his neck. He is still alive and his recovery is hoped for.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign W. A. Moffett is detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Mohican, Jan. 22.

Ensign Y. Stirling is ordered to Newport News as Lieut. R. H. Galt's assistant.

Give the good housewife good flour and she will turn out good bread; her care will do the rest. So with distillation; extra choice water, fine grain, the method in vogue at the

Old Crow Rye

distillery, and you have some of the reasons why this whiskey is so fine, so popular, and better than all others. Buy only of reliable dealers.

THE
BONNIE BRIER BUSH
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
The finest possible quality, very old,
Price $1.75 per bottle.
ALSO
THE SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND
from same distillery, not of such extreme age.
Both are the best products of the Glenlivet district. Price $1.25 per bottle.
Full discounts to the trade.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton Street, also B'way & 27th St., N.Y.
Agts. for the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 41 BRAND OF
PURE RYE WHISKY
Bottled by me? It does not need a Government stamp to insure its purity and quality. It speaks for itself. Try it. A choice assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.
Write for copy of my monthly.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41-43 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottle 50c. at druggists.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Commissioner Shea Favors the Cycle Pathway Over Brooklyn Bridge—Ready to Hear Suggestions.

John Shea, the Commissioner of Bridges, in a statement yesterday, indicated the attitude of the new Administration toward affording a safe and convenient means of transit across Brooklyn Bridge for wheelmen. In a general way Commissioner Shea asserted that he was very friendly to cyclists, and would do all he could within reasonable bounds to advance their convenience.

Sterling Elliott's latest move has caused somewhat more than the ordinary emotion. He has asserted that his confidence in the election of George D. Gideon, if he became a candidate, is so strong that he will wager $2,000 on the result.

The party of racers who will go to Bellaire, Florida, for a season of racing, has been selected finally, as follows: Edward Taylor, Jean Gougolz, Dominique Lamberjack, G. J. Fulford, F. Wheelock, Earl Kiser, A. I. Brown, Nat Butler, Al Newhouse, A. I. Weinig, and Arthur A. Zimmerman. Arnos G. Batcheider and Walter W. Wilson will also accompany the racers. The men will leave New York Monday afternoon and sail to Savannah.

A match race for $1,000 a side has been arranged between Clint B. Coulter, the holder of the one-mide unpaced record, and Arthur C. Mertens, according to the veteran Tom Eck, Mertens's trainer, who has deposited $100 with F. E. Spooner of this city as a guarantee of good faith. The race will be one-mile heats from opposite sides of the track or a five-mile race from opposite sides of the track. Eck challenges Walter Sanger to race Mertens for a five-mile race from opposite sides of the track, and also wants Jimmy Michael to ride John S. Johnson, who will try middle distances this year, in a fifteen-mile contest. Eck names May 30 as his preference for the day.

A meeting of the race committee of the American Cycle Track Association, comprising Henry E. Ducker, T. H. Ryan, and L. M. Rich, has been called for Friday at Boston. It is the intention to revise the list of dates already drawn up and proposed as a "grand circuit" to a point nearer perfection.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Private Balthasar Made the First Full Score of the Season.

The competition for the Kemp and Clark trophies was continued at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Company C occupied the ranges. Private A. Balthasar made the first full score of the season, getting ten "bulls" in the Kemp match. Scores:

KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private A. Balthasar	25	25	50
Private C. J. Austin	24	22	46
Sergt. W. F. Smith	21	24	45
Private W. N. Bavier	21	24	45
Private O. Wuerz

GOOD SAMARITANS TO-DAY

Mr. Moody Says Men Should Always Carry Oil to Pour on Wounds.

THE WORLD NEEDS SYMPATHY

The Rich, He Says, Do Not Give Lest They Pauperize the Poor—Hitch-On and Cut-Behind Classes—Ex-Convict Prays for Mrs. Booth.

The Good Samaritan, and the lawyer's question, Who is my neighbor? in reply to which Jesus told the parable, formed the subject of Dwight L. Moody's talks at Carnegie Hall yesterday. In spite of the bad weather, there was a large audience at the morning meeting and a tremendous one in the afternoon. As usual, many clergymen sat with the evangelist on the platform, and some of them assisted him in the services. The singing was made especially attractive at both meetings, and John R. Sweeney, the tenor, and Miss Marmier, the alto of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church choir, aided Prof. J. H. Burke and Frederick S. Jacobs, who direct the audience. There were some beautiful solos.

"I think the Good Samaritan story should be told in every church at least once a month," Mr. Moody said, in beginning his morning talk.

"Now, there is an artist sketching me! I wish he would leave me alone and make a picture of the Good Samaritan. That fellow was worth making a picture of. I hope you will make a better picture of him, though, than you did of me in the papers this morning. You had me looking like a corpse. [Laughter.] It was just as if I had been embalmed and laid out. [Laughter.]

"What the world needs is sympathy. That is what makes the character of the Good Samaritan such a popular one. You can't save the world by reading it lectures and essays. The Samaritan placed the wounded man on his beast, while he got down and walked. He sympathized with the unfortunate man and poured oil on his wounds.

"Carry Oil with You."

"I believe in oil. Carry oil about with you. Some prefer vinegar, and carry it with them to pour on wounds. But it is good to have oil with you always.

"One of the men who passed by the poor fellow who had fallen in with thieves was what we now call a Deacon. But he passed by on the other side. The rich are doing the same thing every day. They say: 'We should not give to the poor, because if we do we shall only pauperize them?' They say they form a society to look after the poor, and thus pass by on the other side.

"Which would you rather be, good or great? Jesus received 156 titles, but chose the humblest, 'the Son of Man.' There are lots of big heads and little hearts, and big bodies and little souls. I would rather have 'G. S., Good Samaritan, put after my name than LL. D., or D. D., or Ph. D.

"We often hear it said that a church needs a 'drawing preacher.' What it needs is drawing pews. I am glad to see that Bishop Potter is leading a movement to free the pews. I wish some Samson would take off all the pew doors and carry them away."

The morning service was closed by a prayer meeting, when Dr. A. C. Dixon prayed in answer to numerous requests.

"Hitch On and Cut Behind."

In the afternoon Mr. Moody again took up the subject of the Good Samaritan, and illustrated the story by a dozen anecdotes drawn from his own experience.

"I once saw a man driving a big vehicle like an omnibus through a village, in the snow. As he passed up the street the little boys ran up behind and hitched on their sleds. The old gentleman noticed them and called out, 'That's right, boys, hitch on.' He went on and more boys tied their sleds to the vehicle. 'Hitch on, hitch on,' shouted the old fellow as jolly as Santa Claus.

"At last one little boy dropped his line and fell behind. He waited until he saw another vehicle approaching. Then he looked at its occupant closely. You know boys can tell if you are a Good Samaritan or not. Well, the little fellow thought the driver was all right, and he attached his sled. The driver saw him and cut at him viciously, striking him in the eye with the lash.

"Those men represent two classes—the hitch-on class and the cut-behind class. Which do you belong to? Do you say to your struggling fellow-men 'Hitch on'? or do you cut behind when they appeal to your sympathy and help?

"A man wrote me to-day to pray for a young man whom he found drunk on the street last night. I wonder if he stopped and took that young man's arm and helped him home, or did he pass by on the other side?

Ex-Convict Prays for Mrs. Booth.

"I received a request this morning from a young man that I should pray for Mrs. Ballington Booth. After the service the young man came to me and whispered that he was just out of Sing Sing, and that Mrs. Booth had gone to the prison and worked with the prisoners and sympathized with them. He prayed for her. Don't you know that Mrs. Booth, lying ill in the Presbyterian Hospital, will be made better and stronger when she hears that the convicts are remembering her good work and are praying for her?"

The audience at the afternoon meeting was deeply affected by Mr. Moody's stories, and often persons sobbed aloud. To-day meetings will be held in Carnegie Hall, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUSINESS

Charles Bulkley Hubbell Re-elected President Till Feb. 1—Mr. Allison's Bill.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, re-elected President Charles Bulkley Hubbell to serve as President of the board until Feb. 1, when the reorganization will take place, after which the board will become the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. Arthur McMullin was continued as clerk until the reorganization.

Various committees reported and the larger part of the unfinished business was cleared up. A resolution of the Finance Committee asking that a budget be prepared for the Controller for 1898 was adopted. The budget to be submitted to Mr. Coler will be the same as that already approved for 1898. The board passed a resolution in support of a bill to be presented to Albany during the present session of the Legislature, setting aside 5 per cent. of the excise receipts of the city as a teachers' retirement fund.

The board decided to appeal from the decision of Justice Daly granting a writ of mandamus compelling the board to pay the alleged excessive bills of ex-Judge Allison for services as special counsel. The matter will be carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Commissioner Allen said that if the board allowed the bill to go through it would establish a precedent that would prove costly in the future, for no lawyer would accept less and might demand more than Mr. Allison asked.

Lieut. George R. Evans has been appointed drillmaster on board the schoolship St. Mary's in the place of Lieut. John D. McDonald, who has been ordered to Mare Island, Cal., by the Navy Department.

Boston Man Commits Suicide.

Isaac M. Cirker of Boston committed suicide early yesterday morning by swallowing carbolic acid at the Bowery and Bayard Street. He sank to the pavement, and before an ambulance could arrive was dead. A letter in his pocket gave a clue to his identity, and last night his cousin, Louis Cirker of 610 Columbus Avenue, called and established the identity. He was forty years old, and had lived with his wife at 72 East Brookline Street, Boston. His cousin said that he had recently squandered a fortune of over $50,000.

The father of the dead man is Maurice Cirker, and lives with his son, Samuel S. Cirker, a liquor dealer, at 221 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J.

BISHOP DUDLEY NOMINATED.

Named for General Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society.

Bishop Thomas Underwood Dudley of Kentucky has been nominated to the office of General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, to succeed the Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, whose death last July left the General Secretaryship vacant. The nomination, which is considered equal to an election, was made at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the missionary society on Tuesday afternoon. Bishop Dudley's selection for the important post of Secretary to the Episcopal Board of Missions is the second since the death of Dr. Langford, the first having been that of the Rev. Dr. Edwin S. Lines of New Haven, who declines to leave his prosperous parish in that city to assume the burden imposed upon the occupant of the missionary Secretary's chair.

Bishop Dudley is one of the best-known members of the American Episcopate and has an international reputation. He is a Southerner by birth, having been born in Richmond, Va., on Sept. 26, 1837, his father having been a prominent merchant in that place. He entered the University of Virginia and was graduated from that institution in the Class of '58. After graduation, he became a member of the Faculty of the university, where he taught Latin and Greek. He was in sympathy with the cause of the South in the civil war and enlisted in the Confederate service. He was appointed Major in the Commissary Department of the Confederate Army, with headquarters at Richmond.

At the close of the war Major Dudley began study for the ministry in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Virginia, at Alexandria, and was ordained a Deacon by Bishop John St. Johns on June 28, 1867. The following year he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Whittle. He became rector of the church at Harrisonburg, Va., and later was called to Christ Church, Baltimore, as assistant minister. He succeeded to the rectorship twelve months later and remained in Baltimore until his consecration as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky by Bishop Benjamin B. Smith of Kentucky, in 1875. On the death of Bishop Smith, in 1884, Bishop Dudley succeeded to the Bishopric.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Money for Various Purposes—Mr. McCartney Wants an Increase.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday received from the Controller copies of the skeleton budget sent last week to the heads of departments. The board repassed, subject to increase, the budget of $2,999,002.40 for the Street Cleaning Department as provided by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It was passed with the understanding that the money applies only to work done in Manhattan and the Bronx. Commissioner McCartney asked for an increase in the appropriation. The Mayor advised him to keep his provisional estimate, as finally asked for, down as near the present figure as possible.

The board reappropriated money to meet fixed demands on the city budget. The appropriations were:

To pay State taxes in New York Co.	$5,704,871.81
To pay State taxes in Kings County.	1,516,755.22
To pay State taxes in Richmond County, including Supreme Court moneys	755,560.90
Total	$7,297,187.93
National Guard	$95,995.00
To trustees of Seventh Regiment armory	8,000.00
College of the City of New York	175,000.00
Normal College	150,000.00

FOUND DEAD ON POST.

Jersey City Patrolman Thought to Have Accidentally Shot Himself.

Patrolman Elias A. Dodson of the Jersey City police was found dead on his post at 12:10 o'clock yesterday morning by Chanceman Patrick Brady, who was sent to relieve him. He was lying on the sidewalk at Coles and Fifth Street. A bullet had entered his mouth, knocking out two teeth and lodging in his brain. City Physician Hoffman, who was called, said death had been instantaneous.

It is believed that the affair was an accident. Dodson was in excellent spirits when he went on duty at 6 o'clock. Persons who met him during the evening said he was bright and cheerful. He sent in the usual signals from the boxes on his post to the Seventh Street Police Station, the last one having been turned in at 11:58, twelve minutes before he was found dead.

Dodson had bought a new revolver during the day, and it is supposed that he was examining the weapon under the electric light on the corner where he was found. The pistol lay near him. His friends know of no reason why he should have killed himself. He lived happily with his wife and thirteen-year-old son at 143 Erie Street.

Dodson was thirty-six years old. He was appointed to the force on Feb. 28, 1888.

KNOCKED DOWN IN COURT.

Girl's Father Assaulted a Witness for Impugning Her Veracity.

An exciting scene occurred yesterday in the First District Court of Jersey City, over which Judge Joseph D. Bedle presides. It was occasioned by Martin Mulry, who knocked Henry J. Murphy down for reflecting on the veracity of Miss Addie Mulry, a daughter of Martin.

Patrick Kern had leased a building from Mulry's wife, intending to open a saloon. Grady Brothers, her tenants, refused to vacate when their lease expired, and Mulry could not give possession at the time stipulated. Kern brought suit for damages. Murphy gave evidence as regards the signing of the lease. When Miss Mulry was called she testified that Murphy was not present when the lease was signed, and knew nothing about it.

Murphy jumped to his feet and said: "I have as much right to testify in this court as you have, and if you say I don't tell the truth then you don't—"

He got no further with his speech, for it was then that Mulry knocked him down. Constables Masker and Meyer placed Mulry under arrest. When Murphy regained his feet he was in a belligerent mood, and was placed under arrest also.

Judge Bedle adjourned the case, and told Mulry and Murphy he would hold them both for contempt of court, but would parole them until he decided what disposition to make of the case.

SUGAR TRUST MEETING.

Directors Re-elected, but No Financial Statement Made.

The annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company was held at noon yesterday in the office of the Matthiessen Refining Company, at the foot of Washington Street, Jersey City. Among the prominent stockholders in attendance were President Henry O. Havemeyer, who presided; Treasurer and Secretary John E. Searles; Francis O. Matthiessen, R. H. Lynde, and David D. Parsons, the counsel of the company.

The annual report of the President was read. He stated that the stockholders had always approved of the manner in which the Board of Directors had conducted the business of the company, and that no criticism had been made. He stated that the existing tariff required a large additional capital, and said a sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the company to feel the effects of the tariff. It was necessary to have a large stock of raw and refined material on hand all the time. He stated that the Directors had declared the usual dividends, and then referred to the vacancies in the board of Directors. Mr. Havemeyer spoke of the death of his brother, Theodore A., during the year.

Five hundred thousand shares of stock, two-thirds of the total, were represented at the meeting. W. B. Thomas and Charles H. Seuff were re-elected Directors.

There was no financial statement given out after the meeting, the regular custom of not making public financial affairs being carried out.

Mr. Matthiessen denied a report that the company has any intention to close its Jersey City factory.

Heavy Backing for Mr. Grell.

The aggregate weight of a trio of callers on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon was 1,003 pounds. They were a committee from the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein. They would not tell their names, but modestly acknowledged respectively 356, 312, and 335 pounds. They came to thank the Mayor for the appointment of William F. Grell as Tax Commissioner.

WRAPPED IN A HEAVY FOG

Travel Made Slow and Dangerous in the City and on Rivers and Bay.

SKYSCRAPERS OUT OF SIGHT

Several Accidents, but No Serious Damage—The Work of a Warm Wave Moving Over Chilled Ground.

Old New Yorkers were busy with fog reminiscences yesterday, and differed in opinion as to the comparative density of the fog then everywhere present. There were disputes as to whether it was the thickest fog New York has experienced in many years, and some bets were made on it. These bets are safe, as there is no way of deciding them. The Weather Bureau has no method of measuring fog density, and there are no official returns on the subject.

Everybody agreed, however, that it was a very dense fog. Those who lodged within hearing distance of either river knew long before daylight that there was a fog because the screaming, bellowing, and wailing of the big and little craft feeling their way along and in their respective tones discordantly beseeching everybody please not to run into them were continuous. A warm wave many hundreds of miles wide had come stealthily creeping eastward, and it found earth and water several degrees colder than itself, and consequently left in its track a huge mass of vapor enveloping the whole country east of the Mississippi.

New York was all day a city of narrow views. The fog appeared at 5:30 A. M. Between 9 and 10 o'clock everything was dim. The people who packed the bridge trains from Brooklyn felt as if they were traveling in a separated world above the clouds, for there was no glimpse obtainable of the river or either borough. The skyscrapers faded away vaguely with their top stories invisible. Even on the elevated trains it was impossible to see the streets below. These trains and the bridge trains were both run cautiously and on increased headway. As is always the case when there is fog, the bridge traffic was swollen by many hundreds of those who usually cross on the ferries.

Up in the Weather Bureau observatory, 368 feet above the ground, it was impossible to see distinctly 100 feet. The buildings on the opposite side of Broadway were shut out. Underfoot everything was sticky and unpleasant, cobblestones, asphalt, and pavements alike being covered with a thin paste of black mud.

During the middle of the day the atmosphere along the ground cleared, although the people who live and work from a hundred to four hundred feet in the air continued to be enveloped and to see only a mass of impenetrable cloud pressing against their windows. Between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. the fog again descended, and the chorus from the river became louder than ever.

Later in the afternoon the wind began to blow briskly, and as it made eddies and cross currents among the gulches formed by the tall buildings drove the fog about in wreaths, puffs, and streamers, and scattered it. At dark the City Hall and Broadway were plainly visible from upper stories on Park Row for the first time during the day.

Ferryboats moved slowly and irregularly. Those from South, Hamilton, Fulton, Wall, Catharine, and Grand Streets were started, regardless of schedule, as favorable opportunity offered. The trips on the longer ferries, such as the Twenty-third and Roosevelt Street on the East and the Weehawken on the North River, were made at longer intervals than usual. The trips of the Thirty-ninth Street boats from Brooklyn were suspended during the early part of the day. The accidents on the rivers were, however, remarkably few. Soon after 7 A. M. the ferryboat Columbia of the Wall Street Line and the Winona of the South Ferry Line, both going to Brooklyn, struck each other nearly bows on in midstream. Both were running at quarter speed and both were packed with people. The Winona had been carried far out of her usual course by the strong tide, and the pilots were confused by the din of whistles, although both were blowing at brief intervals. The joinerwork and gates of the Winona were carried away. The crash of the collision was loud. Everybody on the boats felt the shock of it, and the grinding of the two vessels as they scraped and ripped each other was terrifying. There was a panic on each boat, with much screaming and scrambling for life preservers, but the deckhands passed rapidly among the passengers, assuring them of safety, and the fright soon subsided. When the Winona reached her slip in South Brooklyn she was taken out of service for repairs.

In the forenoon the Wyoming of the Roosevelt Street Ferry bumped lightly along the bows of a coal barge off Williamsburg, but no harm was done, beyond the temporary fright of the Wyoming's passengers.

A little later a Houston Street ferryboat struck lightly against a float carrying freight cars, but there was no damage.

An unknown tug was in collision with a barge off the navy yard in the afternoon, but there was no damage.

On the Hudson the ferryboat Erie of the Erie Railroad just after she had left her slip, at Chambers Street, about 2:30 P. M., struck a barge loaded with freight cars going down the river. The fore deck planking of the Erie was torn off and the shock of the collision drove her with some force against the Fall River Line pier just below. There was no damage. The Sound and river boats were all detained, more or less.

SHIPPING BADLY DELAYED.

Steamers Unable to Sail on Time—Incoming Vessels Stopped.

The heavy fog which enveloped the harbor, lower bay, and extended many miles to sea yesterday caused much delay to shipping. It prevented the Atlantic liners and coastwise vessels from leaving port on their schedule time and kept a large fleet of incoming vessels from entering the port.

The fog was so dense that it was impossible for the men in charge of the signal tower at Sandy Hook and those at Quarantine to report the vessels that took the risk of entering the harbor. A large fleet of vessels that arrived off Sandy Hook early yesterday morning anchored there and did not start to come up to their piers until late in the day, when the fog began to lift.

The American Line steamer New York was the first of the transatlantic steamers to get under way. She left her pier shortly after 5 P. M. Her scheduled sailing time was 10 A. M. The New York was followed to sea by the White Star steamer Teutonic, which sailed at 6 P. M. She should have gone at noon. The Cuban Mail steamship Vigilancia was the first of the coastwise vessels to get to sail. She started at 3:30 P. M., and was followed by several other coastwise vessels.

AN ERROR IN THE CHARTER.

A Typographical Mistake in Regard to Firemen's Pension Fund.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday discovered an error in his copy of the charter which might affect the widows and orphans of volunteer firemen in the Borough of Brooklyn as well as the pension fund of the regular Fire Department of the whole city. The Fire Commissioner found that, under Section 809 of the charter, he is directed to pay over to nine beneficiaries percentages of the money derived from the 2 per cent. tax on insurance companies doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn. The percentages as enumerated in his copy of the charter, however, foot up a total of 105 per cent., and thus he would be unable to pay out any money to any of the beneficiaries until some action could be taken by the Legislature.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly said concerning the error that the original copy of the charter filed at Albany was correct. The mistake is due to a typographical error of the copies as they came from the printer's hands. In the original it reads, in the case of the Firemen's Fund for Brooklyn, Western District, that 20 per cent. shall be paid, instead of 25 per cent., as in the other copies. He does not think that an amendment to the charter will be necessary. The error should be regarded merely as a clerical one.

EXHIBITION

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Daily (except Sunday) from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until Jan. 15th.

MUSIC EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission by complimentary tickets, which can be obtained from all Kodak dealers, or by visiting card.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced the following reappraisements of merchandise yesterday:

17,038, 17,058.—Wool dress goods, from Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, Nov. 10 and 17, 1897. 44-inch Lizards black, entered at 12½d., advanced to 14d. per yard. No. 392, 37½-inch, lustres figures, black, entered at 6¾d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases and making up.

16,853, 16,854.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Rasst Henden & Co., Tampico and Mexico City, Nov. 7 and Dec. 3, 1897. Entered at 11½ cents and 12 cents, advanced to 12 cents, Mexican silver, per pound.

16,886.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Jose E. O'Kelly, Vera Cruz, Dec. 8, 1897. Entered at .12 Mexican dollar per pound. No advance.

16,904.—Chinese merchandise, from King Yue Tai, Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1897. Lily root, entered at 1. Mexican dollar per jar. No advance. Lamps, entered at 10. Mexican dollars per case of 50 lamps. No advance.

16,848.—Artificial flowers, from M. J. Gleckner, Dresden, Nov. 27, 1897. 1 partie zurückgesetzte blumen, entered at 300. marks, advanced to 600. marks for all. Discount, 6 per cent.

16,898.—Artificial flowers, from Ernest Kuhnel, Wendischfahre, Nov. 26, 1897. Violets, No. 2,008, entered at .35 marks per gross, less 16 per cent., 2 per cent., and 10 per cent., advanced to discounts of 16 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add boxes and cases.

16,821, 17,064.—Silk netting and velling, from F. Tronel & Co., Lyons, Nov. 13 and 24, 1897. No. 18,150, mesh, .120 c-m., entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.45f. per meter. No. 85 Arm, 45 c-m, n-chen, entered at 1.90, advanced to 2.15f. per meter. A. K. Arm, 45 c-m, n-chen, entered at .18, advanced to .21f. per meter. 206, ditto, entered at .26, advanced to .29f. per meter. 88, ditto, entered at 5.50, advanced to 6.50f. per meter. 138, ditto, entered at 2.70, advanced to 3.25f. per meter. 101, ditto, entered at 3.05, advanced to 4.05f. per meter. C. X. Arm, 45 c-m, n-unle, entered at .35, advanced to .40f. per meter. D. K., ditto, entered at .21, advanced to .25f. per meter. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 3 per cent. and 1 per cent.

4,332 O. P., Baltimore.—Plain earthenware, from Johnson Brothers, Hanley, Nov. 18, 1897. W. G., star, R. O. K. W. G. climax, R. O. K., entered at discounts 62½ per cent., 5 per cent., and 5 per cent. No advance.

4,269 O. P., San Francisco.—Chinese merchandise, from King Yue Tai, Hongkong, Aug. 19, 1897. 34 pieces of pipe, entered at 2.38, advanced to 11.90 Mexican dollars for all.

4,271 O. P., San Francisco.—Statuary, from Ferdinand Vichi, Florence, April 8, 1897. 1 Castellina marble directory bust, 65 c-m, made by Prof. P. Vichy, entered at 300, reappraised at 370 lire. 1 serpentine marble column from same, entered at 20, advanced to 40 lire. 1 Castellina marble double bust, "Mother's Joy," 46 c-m, made by Prof. F. Vichy, entered at 275, reappraised at 260 lire. 1 serpentine marble column for same, entered at 15, advanced to 30 lire. Add packing charges.

4,272 O. P., San Francisco.—Bulbs, cultivated for flowers, from Suzuki & Iida, Yokohama, Sept. 18, 1897. No. 12,253, bulbs, lilies, entered at 204.09, advanced to 244.91 silver yen for all. Add packing at 39.50 silver yen for all.

4,273 O. P., San Francisco.—Crude feathers, from M. Gonzalez & Hijos Sucs., La Paz, Mexico. 17 ounces herons' feathers, entered at 100, advanced to 512.62 Mexican dollars for all.

4,274 O. P., San Francisco.—Raw cattle hides, from Pedro Ziga, Puerto Angel, Sept. 18, 1897. 2,300 pounds, entered at 276, advanced to 322 Mexican dollars for all.

4,296 O. P., San Francisco.—Hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, from J. and E. Taylor, Belfast, Aug. 18, 1897. 18-inch hemstitched cotton handkerchiefs, H., 4,750, white, entered at 12¾d. per dozen. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent., and 1 per cent. for cash. Add packages and packing.

4,367 O. P., San Francisco.—Orange boxes, from Kai Tsu Gomei Kwaisha, Kobe, Japan, Oct. 28, 1897. Entered at .10, advanced to .14 silver yen each.

4,369 O. P., San Francisco.—Venetian red, from Leech, Neal & Co., Ltd., Derby, March 19, 1897. B. B., entered at 16 4s. per ton, plus cost of packages 6s. per ton, plus cost of inland carriage 10s. per ton, less discount 5 per cent., advanced to £6 10s. per ton, plus 10s. per ton for packing charges, net.

4,370 O. P., San Francisco.—Wood flour, (mechanical ground,) from Gebr. Karstens, Hamburg, April 16, 1897. Entered at £3 2s. per ton, add packages 5s. per ton, less discount of 2½ per cent. No advance.

4,372 O. P., San Francisco.—Toilet sets, &c., from the Upper Hanley Pottery Company, Tunstall, Feb. 13, 1897. Entered at discounts of 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., advanced to discounts of 5 per cent. and 5 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,748, 17,056.—Cotton hose, from E. Rudolph, Chemnitz, Nov. 12, 1897. Ladies' Hermsdorf black cotton hose, sizes 8 to 10, B. B. B., entered at 3.70 marks per dozen. No advance. Add for boxes and packing .50 mark per dozen.

4,740, 17,028.—Lemon boxes, from F. Marino & Co., Messina, Oct. 30, 1897. Entered at .75 gold lire per box. No advance.

4,750, 17,032.—Cranberries and brooms, from N. F. Johansson, Edane, Oct. 30, 1897. Entered at a total of $460, less inland freight $30, less ocean freight $65. No advance.

STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT.

Postmaster Wilson Denies a Report of Such Sales at His Office.

It is reported that secret agents of the Post Office Department are investigating an alleged abuse in the Brooklyn office. It is said that large quantities of postage stamps have been sold at a discount, in order to increase the allowance to the office. New York City is the place where, it is said, most of the stamps were sold. One large house which has been doing business in this way with the Brooklyn office is reported to have revealed this state of things to the department at Washington. The Brooklyn allowance depends on the extent of the business done, while the allowance to the New York Post Office is fixed.

Postmaster Wilson was seen yesterday at his office. He laughed at the story.

"Every stamp that goes out of this office," he said, "is paid for at its face value. This office is not dependent for its salary allowance upon the amount of business it does, and we therefore would have no object in disposing of stamps outside of our territory for the purpose of increasing our business. There is no foundation whatever for this story of an investigation."

The Scottish Celtic Society.

The sixth annual Ceilidh of the New York Scottish Celtic Society will take place this evening at the Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Broadway. Following the opening address by President Archibald Campbell, a programme of twenty Scottish and Celtic airs will be given. Prof. Nisbett's orchestra and a large number of singers will take part. Dancing will follow the musical programme.

WIDOW COULDN'T READ ENGLISH

Her Application for Administration Without Precedent.

John Haley, who died recently in Erie County, left a widow and four sets of children, nine in all. The only adults are descendants of the first wife, and range from twenty-two to forty years old.

Letters of administration were applied for by an adult son and also by the widow, but it appeared she was unable to read or write the English language, and could not count money. Her petition was therefore denied, and letters of administration were granted to the son, the Surrogate holding that the provisions of the code allowing the refusal of letters in case of inability to read or write the English language might properly be invoked in such a case.

The Surrogate was unable, however, to find any precedent, or a reported case throwing any light upon the conditions existing when such a discretion had been exercised, if ever at all.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	.05 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03 13-16
Pork, mess	9.25
Lard, prime	.05
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5.10
Butter, State, finest creamery	.20
Iron, Nor. No. 1, foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Flour easy, 5@10c. Concessions granted. No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@86⅛; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80⅝@90c; No. 2 red, 90¼@91; No. 2 corn, 26⅛@26⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 22⅜c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18@$1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.37½@9.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@$4.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.19. Sugar unchanged.

COTTON.

There was perhaps a little more speculative stir in cotton, but at best it remains a narrow, hesitating market. The more recent advices from cotton spinning circles in New England pointed to more threatening conditions. Opening easy at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, there was a further loss of 6@7 points, more directly due to judicious pounding by the bear interest in the absence of supporting features. A large Greek house and a large Philadelphia house have been steadily selling, for the purpose, it is claimed, of holding the market down here while they get hold of spot supplies at other points. The market was finally easy at a net loss of 4@6 points. Total sales, futures, 110,400 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.73	5.73	5.70	5.70@5.71
February	5.75	5.75	5.71	5.70@5.71
March	5.78	5.78	5.74	5.74@
April	5.81	5.82	5.79	5.78@5.79
May	5.86	5.86	5.81	5.81@5.82
June	5.89	5.90	5.87	5.85@5.86
July	5.92	5.92	5.90	5.89@5.90
August	5.96	5.97	5.92	5.92@5.93
September	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.92@5.93
October	5.96	5.96	5.94	5.93@5.94
November	...	...	...	5.94@5.96

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. January, 310s; January-February, 309b; February-March, 309b; March-April, 309½b; April-May, 310½b; May-June, 311½b; June-July, 312½b; July-August, 313½b; August-September, 314½s; September-October, 315s; October-November, 315½s; November-December, 316v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
May	92¼	92⅝	92	92¼
July	86⅛	86⅛	85¾	85⅝
Corn—				
January	...	...	...	32⅞
May	34¼	34¼	34	34
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	28⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	91¼	91¼	91	91
May	90⅞	91¼	90⅜	90⅜
July	81⅝	82	81¼	81¼
Corn—				
January	...	...	...	26½
May	29¼	29⅜	29	29
July	30¼	30⅜	30	30
Oats—				
January	...	...	...	22
May	23⅜	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
July	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

After a day of moderate activity and firmness, wheat collapsed in the final hour under sudden realizing, led by a prominent Chicago operator, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c net decline, selling off still further on the curb from 92¼c to 91¾c bid for May. The trade was considerably exercised during the forenoon over rumors of lowered French duty, seemingly borne out by the opening 35@70 points drop in Paris flour, but subsequent sharp rallies in that market discouraged this idea and partly inspired the late selling movement here. Liverpool quotations on the whole were unsatisfactory. Paris wheat closed 5@10 points lower. Trade all day was distinctly of a scalping nature, unrelieved by any appearance of outside interest, and the fluctuations of prices were extremely narrow, apart from the last break. Seaboard clearances footed up about 450,000 bushels of wheat and flour, and for the week thus far are 470,000 bushels behind last week, chiefly in the shipments of flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—January, 89¾c; May, 89¼c; July, 87½c; No. 1 hard, 91¾c; No. 1 Northern, 91¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—No. 2 Northern, 91@92c; No. 2 Spring, 87@87½c; May, 89⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 12.—No. 1 Northern, 91c; January, 91c; May, 90¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 34⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28½@29½c; track white, 29@31½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c; No. 1 Western, 56c, free on board, afloat, New York. BARLEY—34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Barley, No. 3, 27@42c. Rye, 44½c; May, 46¾@47c. Flax, $1.18; cash, $1.18; cash, N. W., $1.22½; May, $1.22; timothy, cash and January, $2.75; March, $2.87½.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.45@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$3.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.35. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$2.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $1.85@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine, white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 66@67c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 67½@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 35@36c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$11.25. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $8@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4⅞c; 160 lb, 5c; 140 lb, 5⅛c; 120 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 6¼@6⅜c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5⅝c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c. Tallow—3 13-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—$5.10; city lard, $4.70@$4.75; refined South America, $5.60; Continent, $5.20; Brazil kegs, $6.75; compound city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 5⅝c; city lard stearine, 4¾c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Close: Pork—January, $9.37½; May, $9.47½@$9.50. Lard—January, $4.75; May, $4.85; July, $4.95. Ribs—January, $4.65; May, $4.77½@$4.80.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 27s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 35s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 3d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

After opening steady at unchanged prices to a dec

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1898.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Fencing Master—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Whirl of the Town—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—8:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Cinderella—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
THE ASTORIA—Concert—9:00.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WILL THE PRESIDENT LEAD?

It is reported from Washington that the majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill to carry out the President's recommendation in his message and nothing else.

If this be true, it throws a distinct responsibility upon the President. What he has recommended is that legal-tender notes once redeemed shall be paid out only for gold, and this he recommends when the revenues shall suffice. At present the revenues are far less than the expenditures. The Treasury Department estimates that the deficit will continue at least until the close of the fiscal year 1899. To pass a bill in strict accordance with the President's recommendation would be a mere declaration in the air.

The measure he proposes is at best not enough. It leaves wholly untouched much that is wrong and dangerous in our currency system.

But if it could be made to act at once it would have two great merits. It would cut the endless chain. It would be a clear practical declaration of the gold standard. Will the President undertake to make it promptly operative? This can be done by providing revenue to meet the deficit. Such revenue could be got from a tax on beer or by lowering the prohibitory Dingley duties to the revenue point.

Unquestionably the President can secure sufficient revenue if he firmly demands it and insists on it. With that he can make at least one direct and impressive step toward sound currency. Without it he will simply drift into the next Presidential canvass resting his hopes on the belief that he is "the least of the evils presented."

SENATOR HANNA.

It is possible that there might have been another outcome of the Ohio election as bad as the choice of HANNA. It is not possible that there could have been another much worse.

So open a triumph of money over honesty and decency has not often been celebrated. Ohio has once before had a Senator who owed his Senatorship to the same considerations which have been effectual in the case of HANNA. To signalize the nature of HANNA'S triumph the participation of BRICE was requisite. It has been had in a communication advising the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature to maintain a solid front and keep up the party organization by voting for one of their own party and not combining with the disgusted Republicans by whose aid HANNA might have been defeated.

The decentest figure has been cut by those Republicans who declared that they would vote for HANNA only if an investigation should show that he was innocent of the charge of attempted bribery brought against him, and of the other Republican who declared that he would not vote for HANNA in any case because he knew the charge to be true. These seven protestants appear to comprise among them all that there is of public virtue or public decency among the Republican members of the Legislature of Ohio.

The time has been when the Senate of the United States would have taken notice of such charges and required the man against whom they were brought to purge himself of them before admitting him to sit among its members. Nobody imagines that such a course will be followed now. "The courtesy of the Senate" has become a safeguard against mutual exposures. HANNA will not only be admitted. He will be welcomed and acclaimed for his success in "stamping out Bryanism." Infatuated Senators, HANNA has made a hundred times more Bryanites by his successful canvass for a Senatorship than his check book will ever enable him to "stamp out."

BRYAN TIRES THEM.

The Bryanites are getting tired of BRYAN. He proves to be a man of one idea, while the really convinced supporters of the Chicago platform have their heads full of ideas.

One of them writes a three-column letter to The Journal stating with precision and ability his reasons for throwing BRYAN overboard. The letter is signed ARTHUR MCEWEN. We quote its opening paragraph:

> As a Bryan Democrat I have to confess that I grow weary of Mr. BRYAN. And this is important, because I find myself in a constantly increasing company. With these other Bryan Democrats I am coming to believe that he is not large enough to be the leader of the cause which is known by his name. Of his energy and his brilliance as a popular speaker as high an opinion must be held as when he made that marvelous tour of the Union, rousing the people everywhere with his earnest and dashing eloquence. But he no longer impresses as a great man, nor as one of the highest sincerity. The persistence with which he clings to 16 to 1, as if that were not only the solitary tenet in the Democratic creed, but the axis of the revolving cosmos, betrays either Mr. BRYAN'S incapacity to comprehend Bryanism, or a dogged disposition that refuses to acknowledge what is presented to his eyes and those of every other intelligent man in the country, whether for or against the Chicago platform of the new Democracy.

Mr. MCEWEN'S political creed embraces every issue in "the whole battle of the many against tyranny and spoliation at the hands of the few." "It is a declaration of war upon plutocracy," he says; "not against property, but against the aggressions of property upon the rights of the people."

This is not Bryanism, for it plainly includes tariff extortion, a form of spoliation as to which Mr. BRYAN is quite indifferent. It is not Populism, for the Populist does make war on property and looks upon any accumulation of capital as a menace to the liberties of the people. As we read Mr. MCEWEN'S letter, he would be content to support a candidate who stood for opposition to Dingleyism, and to Mark Hannaism, and opposition to monopolistic trusts and combines, even if he did not stand for 16 to 1. He declares for bimetallism, too, but gives that issue little prominence. In short, the writer of this letter is a Democrat, with a firm belief in the old declarations of faith made by the Democratic Party in behalf of the people. He sees that BRYAN is not a Democrat, but a 16-to-1 monomaniac without much sincerity.

This Democrat says he finds himself "in a constantly increasing company" of disbelievers in BRYAN. The Democratic Party in New York City and State has apparently cut loose from BRYAN. Mr. GORMAN has thrown him over. BRYAN himself apparently recognizes the fact that Democrats in the East are done with him. Nothing but the Dingleyism and Hannaism keeps alive the fondness for him in the West.

THE TORY POSITION.

The New York Sun is hardly fair to the advocates of currency reform. It accuses them of seeking chiefly the advantage of "the banks."

Members of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission were heard before the House Committee yesterday. They were led by ex-Senator EDMUNDS of Vermont, and included ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD of New York, GEORGE E. LEIGHTON of Missouri, a lawyer, and J. W. FRIES of North Carolina, a manufacturer. Secretary GAGE appeared at the same time. He is the only National banker of that group. The proportion among all the most active advocates of currency reform is no larger. It is curious that if this is a campaign chiefly for the profit of the banks the bankers should take so small a part in it.

The truth is that the movement for currency reform, of which the Indianapolis Convention was the strongest and most significant feature, is not a bankers' movement at all. It is a business men's movement. In our own State Mr. STUYVESANT FISH and Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE are conspicuous representatives of it. Both are shrewd, able, experienced business men with wide knowledge of the conditions of business in all parts of the country. They and those who are working with them are convinced that there are definite disadvantages in our currency system for certain sections of the country, which could be removed by a rational banknote system.

To which The Sun can only reply that nothing will meet the desires of these sections but "the establishment of an unlimited number of small banks and allowing them to issue as much currency as they can get out." If they can't have this absurd remedy they will cling "to their original demand for the free and unlimited coinage of fifty-cent silver dollars." Of course, The Sun is not an infallible authority on what will satisfy the South and Southwest. Its sweeping assertion is at best only an inference. We should prefer to take the judgment of a man like President STUYVESANT FISH, who has intimate business relations with a long line of communities from the lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi, or that of Mr. FRIES of North Carolina, who has extensive business relations with the people of the Southern Atlantic States.

The Sun admits that no one proposes any such remedy as it describes. What does The Sun, what do the opponents of the reform, propose? Nothing. They insist that our system is so nearly perfect that no practical improvement of it is conceivable. That is what may be called the Tory position. As a rule, the Tories have not met with distinguished success in English-speaking nations.

OUR BEST CUSTOMER.

England was much cheered by reports of its stupendous foreign trade in 1897. Never before was there such a total of exports and imports as $3,722,115,000. But upon analysis it appears that exports declined $28,975,000. The increase was due to imports of produce, chiefly foodstuffs from the United States, amounting to $573,000,000.

Now, foodstuffs are fit only to be eaten. They cannot be invested. Nor can labor be put into them, and they then be reexported with a profit. So closely does consumption follow England's importation of foodstuffs that she seldom has on hand more than a fortnight's supply, and in a month would be hungry, and in two months would be near starving without replenishment. It is therefore safe to say that the provisions she bought of us are gone, and that appetite continues. It is also true that our appetite continues for the British lucre sent us for our good bread, nor is our appetite any the less because that British lucre came to us in the form of American securities. They are not consumed, as are the breadstuffs they paid for. On the contrary, they are an addition to our wealth greater than an equal amount of gold. The gold has the merit of being approximately unchangeable in value. The securities have the merit of increasing in value. This is unreservedly true as to a portion, and perhaps may be said to be true of all, having regard to the discount and depreciation under which they were returned to us.

During 1897, therefore, England appears to have spent a portion of her capital upon her table as the only alternative to going hungry. On the other hand, the United States invested part of its surplus in paying off debts and acquiring productive securities.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

One of the most creditable points in the President's public career has been his early, persistent, and unflinching devotion to the cause of civil service reform. Here, his candid detractors have been forced to admit, is an opinion which the President holds firmly and holds understandingly. He may not understand the tariff, they say, he evidently does not understand the currency, but he does understand the merit system.

But he evidently does not. If he did, he would extend the principle of it, not only to the unclassified domestic service, but to the foreign service, so far as in him lay. He would refuse to regard diplomatic and Consular places merely as "spoils" to be dispensed in consideration of past party services and without regard to future public service. He would insist upon the highest degree of special fitness he could get within party lines, and if he could not find a decent degree of special fitness within party lines, he would transcend them.

Especially would this be the case, just now, with reference to the Chinese mission. The commercial interests of this country have a very great stake in what is now going on in China and what may go on there within the next few months or years. While it is evidently to our own interest to back up Great Britain in the general line she has taken, of opening China to the commerce of all nations on equal terms, and with exclusive privileges to none, even this will not suffice for the American Minister to China. He should know enough to know when, if ever, Great Britain ceases to contend for the general interest of civilization and begins to contend for her own particular interest, as she has intimated that she will do in the case of cessions of Chinese territory. It is not a dignified nor an influential position for an American Minister merely to "say ditto" to a Minister of any other power. And that will be the position of the American Minister at Pekin unless he has some special knowledge of Chinese affairs.

If the appointment were to be made on the principles of civil service reform, experience would count for at least 75 per cent. Or rather experience would be required of all candidates as a preliminary. If the question were of appointing a Chinese interpreter, ignorance of the Chinese language would be a bar, and inexperience of Chinese politics ought to be as completely a bar in the case of a Minister to China. Yet the President first appoints to a place just now of very special importance a man who is quite free of special knowledge of Chinese affairs, and presumably of anything else but Illinois politics. When the opposition to this selection becomes manifest and formidable, he meets it by sending the Illinoisan to Brazil, and transferring in his stead to China the Iowan whom he had already "slated" for Brazil. This gentleman has no more familiarity with Chinese affairs than the other, but he has some diplomatic experience, having already served as Minister to Brazil. The net result of the transfer is a certainty that we shall be worse served in Brazil, and no certainty that we shall be served better in China.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG is about the only Republican who could go into a competitive examination with our present Minister to Pekin with any chance of success. If Mr. YOUNG does not choose to compete, why not let well enough alone by continuing Mr. DENBY, who has an unbroken service of more than twelve years to his credit, and who is necessarily far more useful than any new man could be?

HAWAII AS A "BASE."

Our neighbor The Journal insists that Capt. MAHAN is a higher authority upon the military value of Hawaii to the United States than "the Napoleons and Farraguts of the Mugwump newspaper offices." We concede it without argument. Capt. MAHAN'S knowledge of the sea power and its use is unsurpassed. From the point of view of naval defense his writings upon the subject of Hawaiian annexation are invaluable. They enlighten the mind of those who read him with full understanding and prophetic instinct. They merely evoke fresh screams from the eagle when their statements and their reasoning impinge upon ignorant and jingo minds.

From Capt. MAHAN'S discussion of annexation in 1893 The Journal quotes this passage:

> To have a central position such as this in the Pacific, and to be alone, having no rival, and admitting no rival, are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist. * * * Upon one particular, however, too much stress cannot be laid, and that is the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles, as this is, of every point of our coast line from Puget Sound to Mexico. Were there many others available, we might find it difficult to exclude from all. There is, however, but one. Shut out from the Sandwich Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 to 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well-nigh prohibitive.

That is a pretty convincing statement. If we want to be in a position to keep all marauders, even the most powerful and bloody-minded of them, off our Pacific Coast, we must take the Hawaiian Islands. And, having taken them, we must keep them. That is what Capt. MAHAN means. Annexation of this "base" in the middle of the Pacific compels us to begin at once the building of a two-hundred-million-dollar navy to defend and hold it. Annexation without a whopping big navy would be a fool's undertaking.

Simply hoisting the United States flag at Honolulu and establishing a coaling station for our ships does not push the enemy back 4,000 miles. He would send a squadron to capture the islands and haul down our flag. Then he would hire our interesting fellow-citizens the Kanakas to carry our coal on board his ships preparatory to steaming straightway for San Francisco. Our Hawaiian "base" would be of the greatest possible convenience to the enemy unless we should take effective measures to keep it out of his hands. Capt. MAHAN understands this perfectly. The ranting annexationists who use his technical arguments never say a word about the two-hundred-million-dollar navy.

Senator DAVIS of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is not quite sure whether we want Hawaii for war or for trade. He dwells with most emphasis on the trade side of the argument, however, and is so wrought up by the subject that he grossly perverts the facts of American history. He said in his speech on Tuesday that up to the time of Mr. CLEVELAND it had been the avowed and consistent purpose of all Administrations in this country at the proper time to make the Hawaiian Islands a part of the United States. That is absolutely and hopelessly untrue. The public records show that many Administrations have specifically disclaimed any intention to annex Hawaii, insisting that the continuance of our traditional attitude of friendly guarantee of independence from other foreign control was earnestly to be desired.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop SATTERLEE'S story, contrasting the 400 responses which a man's advertisement for a typewriter received with the four which came to the same man's wife when she advertised for a cook, may possibly be true, though the nice balancing of the figures is calculated to awaken suspicion, and to suggest that the Bishop's authority may not have been under oath. Admitting the accuracy of the narrative, however, does it prove that this is "a day of overeducation?" Surely it is a misuse of words to call that "education" which leads its possessors to rush into a calling that is terribly crowded and to avoid one that promises better rewards. But is Bishop SATTERLEE quite sure about the relative advantage incidental to cooking and typewriting? We are inclined to believe that the young women whom he pities manifest their natural good sense and their powers of observation and judgment, not the results of either overeducation or undereducation, when they choose a walk in life that enables them to maintain a degree of personal liberty impossible in domestic service. It is one thing to work for a man, another to work for a woman, and none realizes the difference more clearly than women themselves. Then there is the matter of social status to be considered, and this is by no means unimportant. It is customary to deplore the unwillingness of intelligent young women to enter any kitchens, except, possibly, their own, but it would be more profitable to investigate, state, and remedy the conditions which make domestic service repugnant. The wonder is, not that so few enter it, but that any do. The typewriter's trade may be laborious and not without perils; but it is incomparably better than that of the average cook or chambermaid, and it will continue to be so until Bishops and other well-intentioned persons succeed in changing the ideas and customs of the class for whom, probably, they would not call any amount of education excessive.

—People who like to believe that everything American is better than the corresponding thing in England must have experienced many unpleasant emotions when the read the speech of J. HAVELOCK WILSON, M. P., in which he told a New York audience how much more effective the protection which Great Britain gives her sailors is than that which the United States accords to hers. One would like to enter an indignant denial of his charges against our laws and our shipowners, but, unfortunately, all that he said was true, and it cannot be done. The crews of British merchantmen do have enough to eat, their food is of the quality that at sea passes for good, and the men themselves are safe from physical abuse so long as they are willing to do their work. The seaworthiness of the vessels on which they sail, too, is carefully looked after, and overloading is prevented by stringent and well enforced regulations. Some, not all, of these matters have also received the attention of American lawmakers, but the statutes passed were apparently intended merely to ornament the pages of a book. At any rate, the attention of Captains is rarely called to them, and that of shipowners next to never. That the English restrictions are not too severe is demonstrated by the fact that English commerce prospers under them. That the carrying trade of this country languishes is not, of course, entirely, or even in great measure, due to the hardships which our sailors are forced to suffer, but these have something to do with it, and the sooner that exhortation like that of Mr. WILSON is heeded the sooner will a national disgrace be removed.

—Since Dr. ROENTGEN won so much fame with his X-rays there seems to have been unwonted activity among the German professors, and they apparently intend to get a lot of the laurels hitherto monopolized by American wonder-workers. There ought, however, to be some limit to their ambitions. Dr. ROENTGEN'S discovery interested the whole world and benefited it not a little; Dr. SCHENK, with his scheme for producing heirs or heiresses to order, will probably do no great harm, except in semi-civilized countries, where woman's equality—or superiority—is not yet recognized; but a certain Dr. GEROLD of Halle threatens to interfere with the established course of nature in a way for which there is absolutely no defense. According to a report just at hand this meddlesome Teuton has discovered "a method of doing away with the bad effects of tobacco, without in any way interfering with its quality or aroma." He treats the leaves, it seems, with a solution of which wild marjoram is the chief component, and produces something that is "entirely harmless." This is simply outrageous. Is there any harm in tobacco as it is? What he calls "bad effects" are tobacco's only excuse for existence, and if they are taken away the use of the weed will be entirely abandoned.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND CHINA.

By Theodore S. Woolsey,
Professor of International Law in Yale University.

If the descent of the German ships upon the Chinese coast and the subsequent lease of territory to Germany, be judged by the rules which govern the relations of civilized states, they are certainly a very extraordinary performance. A Chinese mob killed two German subjects—missionaries—and destroyed property. This has happened over and over again in China to the missionaries of various countries. Similar outrages have occurred in almost every State, including our own, local passion and prejudice for the moment getting the upper hand of the police. And the remedy is perfectly well recognized—an expression of regret, an attempt to punish the guilty, a money indemnity paid to the injured or their representatives. This was the course taken when certain Italians in New Orleans were lynched. This is the course which our Government should force Turkey to adopt. It is an international usage, though sometimes requiring to be pressed by force, diplomacy being insufficient. When therefore Germany departs from the usage, and demands and obtains from great, helpless China, not only apologies and indemnity, but the cession of territory under the disguise of a lease, it is a penalty so disproportioned to the wrong as to require study and judgment from some other point of view than that of the law of civilized States. This may be clearer if we imagine a similar procedure applied by Italy to the United States in the case referred to, or by the United States to Chile in the matter of the sailors of the Baltimore. Suppose Italy to have demanded the cession of New Orleans with control of the mouth of the Mississippi for fifty years, or that the United States had seized Valparaiso and its seaport, and forced Chile to lease it, as well as pay an indemnity for the dead seamen. These would have been parallel cases, and would have been judged a monstrous perversion of the theory and practice of international atonement.

But before condemning Germany out of hand we must look further at our premise. For in the main Germany intends to be guided by the rules of international law and to fulfill her duties to other powers. Is her present action based upon the idea that she is dealing with a State within the pale of law and civilization? Probably not. We may be very sure that the German Government would reason somewhat like this: China is but a half-civilized State; the extraterritorial rights which other States enjoy there prove this; international law applies only so far as we choose; it is a question of convenience, not of reciprocal duty; other States have already got their trading centres from China; we are late in the field; policy requires us to take what we want; China has no rights which we need respect, and the other powers must yield to our insistence. With some such reasoning as this the German Emperor may have quieted his conscience. The question thus becomes one of national policy and trade extension rather than of missionaries and damages. And the law applicable is not that which governs the relations of civilized States, but simply the law of the strongest. Is China really uncivilized in the eye of the international lawyer; is she outside the pale? In general when a country maintains diplomatic intercourse with others, makes treaties with others, declares war upon and makes peace with others, that country is a subject of international law. Lawrence says in his "Principles of International Law," Page 59: "Turkey, China, and Japan were formally placed under international law as soon as they expressed a desire to submit themselves to it." And, again, Page 84, after reciting the fact that Turkey was "admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe" in 1856, he adds: "With more or less of formality Persia, China, and Japan have been accorded a similar recognition." Bluntschli is equally specific. But Hall, Snow, and other clear-headed and recent authorities speak of China as not entitled to all the rights of a sovereign State, having in mind the fact that she has conceded the jurisdiction over foreigners admitted to certain of her ports to their Consuls. This right of exterritoriality, however, depends solely upon treaty, and if it is a fair question whether if a State is sufficiently sovereign and subject to the law of nations to make a treaty surrendering certain rights, you can turn about and argue that because of this surrender that State is not a subject of the law of nations. Turning from this variety of opinion, for private opinions after all do not make the law, let us test the status of China by usage, and here is mor basis for what we may fancy to be the German claim. What makes the difference to-day between Japan and China, which but a few years ago were classed together, and which alike assumed the straitjacket of exterritoriality? Is it not that the one by actual development has reached the point where it can perform the duties and insist upon the rights of a civilized State, while the other can do neither? Imagine Germany trying the same game upon Japan. But, on the other hand, how surely Japan would have punished a similar offense.

Is it not a fact that there are certain States—within the pale of the law if you like—which in fact are not accorded the full rights of membership in the family of nations by any of them? Turkey is one. The concert of the powers, where it happens to be harmonious, employs no other law than its own will in its dealings with the Porte. China is another. Were our anti-Chinese laws in strict accordance with international law? Hardly. We are no better than the rest. It is simply that our policy has taken shape differently. Whether one approves of it or not, the fact remains that China, a great, barbarous, unwieldy mass, without cohesion, impotent, without policy save to turn her back upon all that makes the others strong, is the prey of the powers. Must this be? Because a State is half civilized has it only half rights? Is there no other way of turning China toward the light? Alas! There is no other way that pays. And the questions of law and of right are not so much between China and her aggressors as between the aggressors themselves. The German action is thus noteworthy more as a possible precedent for others, or as a menace to the trade of others, than as an attack upon the sovereignty of China. The others have taken it very coolly. Only the future can tell whether it is to prove a misstep or a masterstroke. Nothing official has come from the British Government in regard to it. But the report is that it takes its stand upon the most favored nation clause, and if Chinese ports are made free to others will insist that they shall be opened to it also. The difficulty here is to make sure that in case of cession prior British rights under treaty with China still attach to the ceded territory. A port opened for the first time to trade, but still under Chinese sovereignty, might be affected by its sovereign's treaties. But when the sovereignty has been parted with by lease or cession, that territorial fragment is subject to the laws, the treaties, the policy of its new owner. If Germany, then, throws her new port open to the world it would be because that is her national policy. If on the contrary she restricts its trade, its shipping, its commercial privileges generally to her own channels, following the theory of the colonial system which is not so dead as could be wished, I do not see how England's claim or threat could be made good except by force. Her rights, equal to those of the most favored nation, would be good against China as a whole, but would be worthless against Germany in possession of a port. China has parted with territory. How can Great Britain secure privileges in that territory now, except from Germany. And how can she force Germany to concede them if unwilling, except by stirring up unpleasant consequences on the Continent. So that England's reported pronunciamento sounds very well, but to my mind is impracticable. It comes too late.

Turn now to a third matter of interest in the East, and one compared with which Germany's foray and England's remonstrance are insignificant. This is the attempt of Russia to strengthen her hold upon Korea, and to expel Japanese influences and British officials. It will be remembered that, through the joint intervention of Russia, Germany, and France, Japan was deprived of the fruits of victory except for a money indemnity and the cession of Formosa. Korea was left subject to the rival influences of Japan and Russia, the latter seeming to predominate. If Russia now takes a step which amounts to the assertion of an exclusive protectorate over Korea, it must be a sign that she believes the time is ripe for a forward movement in the East, before the completion of the Siberian Railway—a movement which would aim at the annexation of Korea and the control of China's interior trade, to the detriment of the other powers, particularly Great Britain. But already we hear it rumored that England, Russia, and Japan have patched up their differences in Korea. If true, this means that Russia deems it prudent one more to bide her time. Perhaps her Korean plan was merely tentative. In all this Oriental ferment there is a great deal of politics, but very little law. It would be easy to say that such or such another course is in violation of international law. It would be difficult to find a State which felt itself bound by any such limitations.

Our own ambitions do not covet Chinese territory. They do demand the widest possible freedom of Chinese trade. So that that agency in the work of civilizing China is most acceptable to us which is likely to result in opening her markets most freely and most widely. T. S. WOOLSEY.

"LIFE'S RACE WELL RUN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have only to-day seen in THE TIMES of Saturday last a paragraph copied from The London Chronicle respecting the authorship of the now famous lines inscribed on the tomb of President Garfield, "Life's race well run," &c. The London writer implies that the authorship of the lines is still under dispute, hints distinctly at plagiarism on the part of the American claimant, and closes with the half sneer, "the American author's name is not forthcoming."

The true British animus appears in the tone of the article, but the question was long ago settled on this side of the Atlantic. Should any doubt, however, still exist as to the true origin and authorship of the lines in question I think it will yield on reading the following letter of the late Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., whose knowledge of all the facts was complete and unquestioned.

The letter was published sixteen years ago in answer to the editor of The Cleveland Sun, who had taken much pains, after Garfield's death, to clear up the mystery. I give Dr. Crosby's letter entire, as follows:

> Dear Sir: The author of "Life's Race Well Run," is Dr. Edward H. Parker of Poughkeepsie. It was composed by him in 1879, while riding in his gig. The Latin version was made by my brother, Prof. William H. Crosby of Poughkeepsie. Both English and Latin versions appeared in The New York Observer, May 13, 1880. I inclose a genuine copy of the verses sent me by Dr. Parker himself. You see it differs from the copy you sent me in having only one "Well" in the first verse. Yours very respectfully,
> (Signed) HOWARD CROSBY,
> 115 East 19th St.
> New York, Sept. 11, 1882.

I am told that the family of "the late John Mills" of England still adhere to the theory that their father was the author of the lines in question, in spite of the fact that Mr. Mills himself in a letter written Nov. 9, 1882, (a copy of which is in my possession,) comments on the remarkable coincidence of thought and expression between Dr. Parker's work and his own, but adds emphatically, "The very circumstantial account given of the origin of the American verson of the lines, though wonderful in its way, puts the theory of possible plagiarism wholly out of court."

To any reasonable mind it would seem that the above evidence should be conclusive. B.

New York, Jan. 11, 1898.

SAYS SEAL LAW IS ABSURD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your dispatch from Niagara Falls of this morning places the seal question in the glaring light of ridicule so justly due to it. It has nothing to recommend it to the attention bestowed upon it but sentiment, and when it is duly considered even this emotion should vanish into thin air.

In a pecuniary point of view, it is most absurd. The attempted protection of the seals has just cost us several hundred thousand dollars awarded to the owners of Canadian vessels for their unjust seizure, and every year we spend a lot of money on the patrol of the Alaskan Coast, to say nothing of the occasional expenses of commissions. All this is more for the benefit of the private company, to whom the "seal fishery" is leased, than it is for that of the country. All that this company pays for its privilege is very much less than the cost to the Government.

Just now we are trying a new method to bring the Canadians to terms, in "biting off our own noses to spite our faces." Your dispatch tells us how admirably it works in the cold weather at Niagara Falls. Heretofore we could console ourselves that, although we were forced to pay an average duty of 60 per cent. levied by protection, there were only two articles absolutely excluded from importation, namely, ships and obscene books. As to the former, we have effectually bitten off our own noses long ago. It is not of any consequence about the latter, as the home industry is abundantly able to supply the home market. Now we have added sealskins to the taboo.

Why, before it was too late, did we not seek to protect the buffalo from annihilation? The preparation of buffalo skins was distinctly an American industry, whereas that of sealskins is not. Moreover, a buffalo skin was a greater necessity for a poor man than for a rich man in our Northern Winters, and it was a very convenient cover under which young people could make love on their sleigh rides. Seriously, it was something in such almost universal use that we thought it could not be dispensed with. And yet we allowed the buffalo to go, and have raised cattle and sheep in their stead. Blankets took the place of buffalo skins, and nobody complained.

Sealskins were once comparatively cheap, but now a poor woman contents herself with an equally warm woolen garment. A rich woman must have a sealskin jacket to show that she can afford it. Her pride might be equally gratified, and she would suffer no more from the cold if she would sew two or three one-hundred-dollar bills upon the outside of a thick plush shawl.

But this is not all. As the cattle and sheep are of more importance to us than the buffalo, so are the cod, halibut, herring, and salmon of vastly more importance than the seals. I was told by the fishermen in Alaska that the seals were the pirates of those seas. They live on the fish that might be caught and sold for food for our consumption. The salmon particularly are disappearing rapidly, because proper regulations are not made and carried into effect in regard to their catch. It would be far better to spend our money and our energies in that direction than in endeavors to preserve these "pirates" and make ourselves allies with them in this wholesale destruction of edible fish.

JOHN CODMAN,
St. Denis Hotel, New York, Jan. 10, 1898.

The President's Financial Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of President McKinley toward the money question is exciting general derision. It is high time, as you say, that his position was definitely made known. It is very difficult to regard with any respect the views of a man when they savor of insincerity or unsoundness. Mr. McKinley asked for our votes as a defender of the single standard, as opposed to that political absurdity, that menace to our welfare, double standard. Most every country in the world has distinctly turned its back on the double standard. They, as in every other department in life, have shown that it is impossible in this monetary question to make use of two measures of value.

Who, then, advocates the double standard? Professional politicians; representatives of a section which desires to put its product (silver) on the market for its own personal aggrandizement and to the confusion and disaster of the rest of the country.

Will Mr. McKinley continue to defy the world, our welfare, the single standard? Let him speak! N. S.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1898.

THE TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether you meant to imply a prophecy, or whether you have unconsciously pointed to the truth, is not evident. But you certainly have come nearer the growing feeling of the people than your article on "Dangerous Tactics" leads us to believe you are aware of.

It has been the experience of the country that a good crop has been a promise of more active business than has come to us this time, and why has it failed this time? It is the strong feeling of many that the Dingley tariff and the failure to secure better currency conditions has strangled the growth.

By way of one example, a New York man of good business standing said to me this morning that he had always been a consistent and urgent gold Democrat, but that if conditions were again the same as in 1896 he certainly would do his best to defeat the Republican Party, let the result be what it will. If it should result in the machine being pulled to pieces, one had better start over again and build it, free from defects. And this is the feeling of very many.

New York, Jan. 11, 1898. C. J. B.

The Pension Abuse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An officer of high standing in the United States Army during the late rebellion, who also proved his patriotism by spending a certain period in Libby Prison, makes a comment, in writing to me, upon some of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S articles on pensions as follows:

"Even if the Nation can stand this expense, the American character has not withstood it. This pension scandal in every neighborhood is chiefly responsible, perhaps, for the hideous growth of the paternalistic idea of Government. I don't believe one-third of those who have received them should have got the pensions."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Jan. 10, 1898.

Information for Philatelists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article published in your paper on Jan. 8 entitled "Advice to Collectors of Stamps," wherein it is stated that it is wise to put stamps in water before purchasing them to ascertain whether or not they are whole, I should have said dilute a small quantity of alcohol, as certain gums employed in adhering the stamps resist water.

New York, Jan. 10, 1898. A. E. G.

Music in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much impressed upon reading the letter entitled "Music in the Schools," written by Margaret Townsend, appearing in your issue of Jan. 1.

It seems a sad commentary upon America that such a letter is made necessary by existing facts, and yet, from my twenty-three years of experience as an artist in this country, I must admit the justice of it.

I should be glad to know the details of the method for which Miss Townsend suggests many musicians desire a trial in the public schools. If it be an improvement, it is sure to meet not only with the hearty approbation of musicians, but the general public.

I agree very fully that choral work, limited as its field necessarily is, will not prove a general musical educator.

G. TAGLIAPIETRA.

New York, Jan. 9, 1898.

Editors Who Should Study Arithmetic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking through the exchanges which come to a newspaper office, I frequently see such a statement as this from The Canadian Grocer: "The total salmon pack of British Columbia in 1897 was 1,007,838 cases. In 1892 the pack was only 228,470 cases, or about 341 per cent. less than that of 1897."

Of course the absurdity of this will appear at a glance, but the statement that you can take more than 100 per cent. from any sum and still have a plus sum remaining is one that happens with greater frequency in the newspapers than one would believe, did he not see it himself.

In the above case the editor meant to say that the pack of 1897 was 341 per cent. greater than that of 1892, which is all right. As it stands, it is all wrong. R. A. DIX.

New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

At the Eleventh Hour.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Whether consolidation be or be not a misfortune, consolidation is, and consolidation is unchangeable. The duty of making the best of a bad bargain is greater than the duty of making the best of a good one. The difficulty of making the best of a bad bargain is not little, but the greater the difficulty the greater the obligation to surmount it. * * * Our days of mourning are over. Our days of gain and of hope have dawned. We are going forward to possess the land, and we mean to have it.

NUGGETS.

Results.

"Why is it that young Whooply is such slow pay?"

"Because he is so fast."—Detroit Free Press.

Valueless Vowels.

Ethel—Have you noticed how Lord Slabsides drops his aspirates?

Penelope—Oh, but that's nothing to the way he drops his vowels—papa says he has got more than a dozen of his i-o-u's.—Judge.

Incentives to Friendly Feelings.

It is astonishing how the ties of blood and language between England and America come to the front whenever the former scents the possibility of a war in which transatlantic support might be useful to her.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Slave to Duty.

"I intend to show you, Sir," said the Judge, as he put the limit of fine on the gentleman who had been mauling his wife, "that wife beating, in this country, is an expensive pastime."

"I didn't do it fer pastime, you Honor," pleaded the culprit. "I only done it as a duty."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

COWBOY SONG.

(With apologies to Bayard Taylor's Bedouin.)
From The Denver Evening Post.

From the ranges

LADY SYKES ON THE STAND

She Testifies Before Lord Chief Justice Russell in Jay's Suit to Recover a $79,350 Loan.

SIR TATTON'S IDIOSYNCRASIES

Her Husband Encouraged Her Extravagance, Yet Was Loath to Pay Her Bills—She Kept Her Accounts in Her Head.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The case of Jay vs. Sykes was opened before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day.

Lawson Walton, Q. C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Daniel Jay, a money lender, said the action was to recover the sum of £15,870 ($79,350) lent to Lady Sykes in 1896 on the security of notes purporting to be signed by her husband, Sir Tatton Sykes, who is a well-known Yorkshire Baronet, owning about 34,000 acres of land. The actual amount of cash lent, counsel continued, was about £10,000, ($50,000,) the balance being interest. Lady Sykes admitted the liability, but Sir Tatton denied the signatures were his, and alleged they were forged by Lady Sykes. The latter would testify that her husband signed the notes.

Counsel then proceeded to describe the relations between husband and wife, the former encouraging his wife's extravagance, yet loath to pay the bills. The wife consequently became involved in debt and borrowed money at 60 per cent. interest. At the same time, and with her husband's knowledge, she speculated heavily on the Stock Exchange. When the "Kafir circus" was "smashed" her husband had to pay £31,000 ($155,000) to her brokers.

Early in 1897 Mr. Jay pressed for payment, but he agreed to wait if Sir Tatton wrote asking him to do so. Subsequently Lady Sykes presented Mr. Jay with a letter, purporting to be signed by her husband, asking him to hold the notes, and agreeing to pay the amount due in the March following. Sir Tatton now alleged that Lady Sykes, or some one she employed, also forged this letter.

The couple went to the West Indies in January, 1897, the husband going from there to New York. When he returned to England Sir Tatton promised to pay off the whole of his wife's liability, but immediately afterward he disappeared, and Lady Sykes was in great financial distress. Finally she was forced to take matrimonial proceedings to obtain relief, to which her husband answered by the present criminal charge.

Lady Sykes then testified. She corroborated the foregoing statement of Mr. Walton, and said her husband's income was £70,000, ($350,000.) The notes, she added, were signed in her presence by Sir Tatton, and the letter referred to, Lady Sykes asserted, was also written by him.

During her cross-examination Lady Sykes admitted she bet heavily, with her husband's consent. Altogether, she added, her winnings on the Stock Exchange exceeded her losses. Her Ladyship also admitted she owed "Sam" Lewis, the well-known money lender, £8,000, ($40,000,) and told of many of her husband's idiosyncrasies. Later Lady Sykes startled the Court by announcing that she had not kept account books, adding that she kept her accounts in her head.

Upon further cross-examination Lady Sykes said it was impossible to get money from Sir Tatton, except for churches. Her borrowings, she continued, were to pay debts. In addition to the money she had borrowed from "Sam" Lewis, Lady Sykes admitted having borrowed £7,000 ($35,000) from Sanguinetti and £28,000 ($140,000) from insurance companies.

At the close of the day's proceedings the case was adjourned.

Lady Jessica Sykes is forty-two years old, a daughter of the late Right Honorable George Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, and a relative of the Duke of Portland. She was married to Sir Tatton Sykes, a wealthy Yorkshire sporting baronet, in 1873. He is twenty-nine years her senior, having been born in 1826. They have one son, Mark, a lad eighteen years old. Their town house is at 46 Grosvenor Square West.

Lady Sykes is said to be an inveterate gambler, both at social card parties, on 'Change, and on the turf. Early in December, 1896, her husband advertised that he could no longer be responsible for her debts; this was occasioned when payment was demanded for a racing horse that her Ladyship had just purchased. Lady Sykes had commissioned Lord Marcus Beresford to buy the famous mare La Flèche at the sale of the late Baron von Hirsch's stud in July, 1896. Lord Beresford secured the racer for $69,455, which Lord Tatton, after allowing suit to be brought, finally paid.

Lady Sykes did most of her stock speculation through a dealer namer Herbert Sanguinetti, and in August of last year she was arraigned in the Marlborough Police Court charged by the dealer with obtaining by false pretenses checks to the value of £5,300, and with fraudulently converting to her own use 200 shares of stock. The Magistrate dismissed the case, intimating at the same time that the prosecution was begun in order to injure the character of the defendant.

In October, Lady Sykes was again forced to appear before a Magistrate, this time in Guildhall. She was charged with forging her husband's name to a bill of exchange for £1,000 in connection with her stock speculation. This case was also dismissed, and this presiding Magistrate also intimated that to his mind Lady Sykes was being unjustly persecuted.

LONDON FIRE INQUIRY ENDED.

Jury Finds It Was the Work of Some Person or Persons Unknown—Fire Department Censured.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—As a result of the investigation which has been in progress for several weeks past into the great fire which occurred recently in the Cripplegate District of London, (involving a loss of $3,750,000,) the jury to-day, after five hours' deliberation, found that the fire was not caused by a gas explosion, or by spontaneous combustion, but was the work of some "person or persons unknown."

The foreman said the jury was unanimous in the belief that the fire originated on the premises of Waller & Brown. He added that the jury was not satisfied that the Fire Brigade was fully equipped with steam fire engines and was not unanimous in the opinion that the water supply was efficient, and recommended that an engine, with steam continually up, be always kept at the Central City Fire Station.

DIET PRESIDENCY DECLINED.

Prussia's Surplus for the Year Estimated at 85,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—At to-day's session of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, Herr Koeller was re-elected President by acclamation. He declined the honor, however, and Herr von Kroecher was then elected President of the House.

Dr. von Miquel, the Minister of Finance, presented the budget statement for the financial year of 1896-7. It was shown that there was a surplus of 95,500,000 marks, of which amount about 70,000,000 marks will be applied to the redemption of the extraordinary debt. The surplus for the current year is estimated at 85,000,000 marks.

THE ROBERT ADAMSON BEACHED.

British Steamer Damaged in Collision with the Toward Off Dungeness.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British steamer Robert Adamson, Capt. Woodruff, from Philadelphia, Dec. 25, for Rotterdam, is beached at Deal, having fourteen feet of water in her hold. She is damaged amidships from a collision with the Clyde steamer Toward. Preparations are being made to put a patch over the hole in the steamer's side and refloat her.

The collision occurred off Dungeness this morning during a dense fogg. The cut in the side of the Robert Adamson begins at the rail on the starboard side and extends downward twenty-one feet, with a width of six feet. Before the steamer was beached her situation became extremely perilous through the pumps becoming choked. A quantity of the cargo was lost by floating out through the aperture made by the collision. At the spot where the Adamson lies the tide leaves her almost dry at low water. Calm weather prevails. The Toward was bound from Dover. She proceeded to Southampton. Her injuries are not yet known.

FIRST GRENADIERS FOR EGYPT.

Lord Salisbury's Son an Officer in the Premier British Regiment Sent from Gibraltar.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The morning papers announce that the First Battalion of Grenadiers, the premier regiment of Great Britain, now at Gibraltar, has been ordered to get in readiness for service in Egypt. Two other line battalions are under similar orders. This is evidence of preparation for an important campaign. The commander of the regiment is Lieut. Col. Hatton, and the officers include many members of the aristocracy, among them Lieut. Lord Edward Herbert Cecil, fourth son of Lord Salisbury, and Lieut. Lord John Pakenham Jolicey Cecil, a brother of the Marquis of Exeter.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Cairo says that Osman Digna (principal General of the Khalifa) is on the eastern bank of the Nile, the western bank being mainly occupied by the sweepings of tribes.

The Dervishes, says the dispatch, are descending slowly. Serious doubts are entertained as to whether the Khalifa intends to attack Berber, (the extreme southern British post.)

ZOLA WILL CHARGE PERJURY.

Open Letter to President Faure in the Esterhazy Court-Martial Case Showing Its Irregularities.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Aurore will publish to-morrow an open letter from Emile Zola to President Faure pointing out irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial and formally accusing Gen. Billot, Minister of War; Gen. Mercier, Major Ravary, the investigating officer, and Major Patydeclam of perjury and challenging the Government to prosecute him.

In view of the newspaper denunciations of Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy on the ground that his alleged unpatriotic letters were not submitted to the court-martial, Gen. Pellieux, addressing the Count as "Dear Commandant," writes that the experts' reports on handwriting were favorable to him, and were considered by the court-martial; and he suggests to Count Esterhazy the prosecution of the newspapers attacking him.

The rejoicings over Comte Esterhazy's acquittal are alleged to be really an outburst of anti-Semite feeling that his Jewish accuser failed. Rumors are current that he will prosecute M. Mathieu Dreyfus for defamation of character. Col. Picquart will be court-martialed at his own request.

M. Zola is writing a novel on the case. Mme. d'Abbans was in bed when arrested. She is charged with blackmailing Col. Vaussere, a former lover. He is married and wealthy. When he refused to pay more money she accused him of being the author of the Dreyfus bordereau (note.) A friend of hers named Souchard has been arrested as an accomplice.

LANDOR'S TORTURE IN THIBET.

English Artist Narrowly Escaped Death—He Will Not Be Well Enough to Return Home.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Daily Chronicle in a description of the experiences in Thibet of Henry Savage Landor, the artist, writer, and traveler, who narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Thibetans, when endeavoring last Autumn to reach Hassa, the capital of Thibet, says:

"A photograph, taken after the rescue, shows two unrecognizable men, all the hair burned off their heads, the skin lacerated and seamed with burns, and in the eyes two ghastly slits. Mr. Landor lost one eye.

"The Thibetans repeatedly held white hot irons so close to the eyes of their captives as, without touching them, to shrivel and wither them. This was practiced day after day. Mr. Landor was rescued when nearly dead, after being three days without food and water, by a party, including Dr. Wilson, Mr. Larkin, and the political Teshkar, Karak Singh Pal, nephew of the Rajawar of Askote, who had heard from trading Thibetans that a white man was doomed to be beheaded in the interior of Thibet.

"They started with the idea of procuring at least the mutilated body and outfit. By forced marches and after thrilling escapes from treacherous guides and adventures nearly costing them their lives, these three men reached the sufferers.

"Mr. Landor had already lost his reason. After three hours' attention he regained sufficient consciousness to say where he had concealed his cameras. Mr. Landor was carried to Almora, in the Lumaon district of North India, by slow stages, from which point he dispatched runners with news for home.

"It is not probable that Mr. Landor will ever be well enough to return."

IVOR C. GUEST ELECTED.

Duke of Marlborough's Cousin Sent to Parliament as a Unionist from Plymouth.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Parliamentary by-election was held in Plymouth to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death on Dec. 24 of Mr. Charles Harrison, the Radical member. It resulted in the election of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidate, the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, who defeated the Liberal and Radical candidate, Mr. S. F. Mendl, by 1,836 votes.

The voting was as follows:

Ivor Churchill Guest (Unionist).....	5,802
S. F. Mendl (Liberal and Radical).....	3,966
Unionist majority.....	1,836

The Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, the newly elected Unionist member of Parliament for Plymouth which is one of the few "double-barreled" constituencies, being represented also by Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative, who has held the seat since 1880, is the eldest son of Baron Wimborne, a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and grandson of Sir J. J. Guest, who represented the old Borough of Honiton before the Reform act of 1832. He is in his twenty-fifth year.

Mr. Mendl, the defeated candidate, stood as a colleague of the late Mr. Charles Harrison for the representation of Plymouth at the general election of 1895, but was then defeated. Since that time, though not formally occupying the position of candidate until chosen about ten days ago, he has carefully "nursed the constituency," and it had been known that he would accept the invitation of the Radical six hundred of the borough in the event of a vacancy such as had been anticipated from the frequent coupling of the name of Sir Edward Clarke with various judicial appointments.

The contest was fought on the new register, which came into force on Jan. 1, and which contains 13,223 voters, or 112 more than the old list.

LINEN THREAD COMBINATION.

British Firms Join to Rival the Coatses with an Equal Capital.

BELFAST, Jan. 12.—The Belfast Evening Telegraph announces that at a meeting held in London to-day a gigantic linen thread combination was formed, with headquarters in London, and capital equaling that of the Coats combination.

The following firms have joined it: Barbour & Sons of Belfast and America, the Marshall Thread Company of Paisley and New York, Finlayson, Bousfield & Co. of Paisley, the Knox Company of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, and several smaller firms.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTION

Nicaraguan Congress Elects Delegates to the Constitutional Body.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 12.—The Nicaraguan Congress has elected twenty delegates to the Central American Constitutional Convention that will assemble here next April.

To-day Congress unanimously adopted the report of the recently appointed committee disapproving ex-United States Minister Lewis Baker's contract with the Government of Nicaragua to settle Nicaragua's claims against the United States and others, not including Consular or diplomatic claims, and to sell lands and railroads.

Señor Castellanos's resignation of membership in the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has been accepted.

More Salary for Prince Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day agreed to increase the salary of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, to 100,000 marks. There were six dissentients.

Plague's Ravages in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.—During the past forty-eight hours there have been 154 deaths from the plague, and 167 fresh cases.

KIAO-CHAU LEASE NOT SIGNED.

Japan Strenuously Opposing the Final Signature of the Treaty—Kaiser's Great Satisfaction.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the treaty providing for a lease of Kiao-Chau to Germany is not yet signed. Japan is strenuously opposing the final signature.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reasserted that the Government notified all the great powers of its intention to occupy Kiao-Chau. Emperor William, by a Cabinet order, has expressed to Admiral Knorr, Chief of the German Navy, his great satisfaction at the seizure of Kiao-Chau. It is intended to build a railway from that point to Pekin, connecting with the projected Russian line.

GERMANY'S TERMS TO CHINA.

Principal Demands Agreed to in Regard to the Missionaries.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.—The steamship Empress of Japan arrived here to-day from the Orient. She brings word that to secure the evacuation of Kiao-Chau China agreed to Germany's demands, as far as regards:

(1) The indemnity for two German missionaries who were killed.

(2) The erection of a memorial church on the scene of the murders.

(3) The payment of the expenses incurred by Germany in the occupation of the Kiao-Chau.

(4) The permanent dismissal from public service of Li Hung Hong, the retiring Governor of Shang-Tung and recently appointed Viceroy of Shechuan.

(5) The severest punishment of those who murdered the priests and local authorities where the crime was committed.

Regarding the special privileges to be granted Germany with regard to the coal mines and railways in Shang-Tung, the precedent adopted in convention between China and France on June 20, 1895, to be followed.

JAPANESE CABINET FILLED.

Marquis Ito Completes His Ministry, Shanghai Advices Say.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai says that the new Japanese Cabinet has been completed, with the following distribution of portfolios:

Premier—The Marquis Ito.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron Nissi.
Minister of the Interior—Viscount Koshikawa.
Minister of War—Viscount Katsura.
Minister of Marine—Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi.
Minister of Finance—Count Inouye.
Minister of Commerce—Baron Itemiyoji.
Minister of Communications—Baron Suyematsu.
Minister of Education—Marquis Saionyi.
Minister of Justice—Mr. Sono.

A dispatch to The Times from Kobe says:

"The endeavor to form an Ito-Okuma coalition Ministry failed, Marquis Ito, after great difficulty and the personal intervention of the Mikado, has constructed a Ministry independent of political parties, for which a brief career is predicted.

"The military party strongly approves Japan's asserting herself in the present crisis, and the activity at the dockyards is unabated. The press is constantly discussing an Anglo-Japanese alliance."

KOREA'S FINANCES SUFFER.

McLeavy Brown to Retain His Commissionership Under Alexieff.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobe, Japan, says he learns on good authority from Seoul, that the Korean finances are already disorganized, and that Mr. McLeavy Brown will retain the Commissionership of Customs under M. Kurll Alexieff, the Russian representative.

British Gunboat for Hai-Nan.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore, the British gunboat Swift, which has been hurriedly put into commission at Hongkong, will sail for Hai-Nan Island.

OPERA COMIQUE'S NEW MANAGER

M. Albert Carre Appointed to Succeed the Late M. Carvalho.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Albert Carré, manager of the Théâtres Vaudeville and Gymnase, has been appointed Director of the Opéra Comique, in succession to the late M. Carvalho.

M. Carré is young, popular, and an expert manager and musician. His appointment as manager of the Paris Opéra Comique will not mean a new field for him. For six years he managed musical productions for the Cercle at Aix les Bains. Colonne was under his direction. So were A. Alvarez of the Opéra, Lucien Fugère of the Opéra Comique, Maurel Engel Belhomme of the Opéra Comique, Mme. Melba, Mme. Leclerc, Mlle. Merguillier, Mme. Devries of the Opéra, and MM. Ambal and Verheyden. It has been evident for some time that M. Carré was the favorite of the Parisian artistic world for the post.

There were more than thirty candidates, among them being M. Victor Capoul of New York City, M. Gunsberg of Monte Carlo, and M. Debruyere of the Gaité. A choice of names was first made by the Director of the Beaux Arts, M. Henri Roujon, who in turn submitted these to the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Rambaud, for a final selection.

Fighting in Basutoland.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that Lerothodi, the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, has scaled the stronghold of the Masuphas, after heavy all-night fighting and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict. He is still proceeding toward the mountain top.

Canadian Minister Borden Sails.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Canadian Minister of Militia, Mr. F. W. Borden, sailed for New York to-day from Liverpool on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic.

"LA POUPEE" MAY BE DELAYED

The Presentation of the Opera by Augustin Daly May Meet with Legal Setbacks.

From present indications there is likely to be a hitch in the forthcoming production of "La Poupee," which, under an arrangement with Augustin Daly, Oscar Hammerstein was to present early in April. This arrangement as stated by Richard Dorney, Mr. Daly's representative, was that the opera would be produced at some theatre, and as the Lyric was not available, Mr. Hammerstein sought Mr. Daly's house, and company, and under this agreement only, will the opera be produced.

Mr. Dorney further said that no word had been received from Manager Lowenfeld or his representatives, as to any legal action. Mr. Daly acted under legal advice when he made this arrangement with Mr. Hammerstein, and was fully aware of the contract which exists between Mr. Lowenfeld and Mr. Hammerstein in which nothing about sale or sub-letting is mentioned. The only stipulations that the opera can be produced only in first-class theatres in this country, or Canada, and in a first-class manner, and at least one hundred performances must be given from the time of its first production, which can easily be done from the time Mr. Daly contemplates giving it, the early part of April.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mr. Lowenfeld's representative in this country, speaking of the matter last night, said:

"Mr. Lowenfeld's agreement with Mr. Hammerstein contains a clause to the effect that there shall be no selling or subletting of the rights conferred under the purchase. There is also a stipulation that all details of production, such as cast, &c., be first referred to Mr. Lowenfeld for his sanction.

"When the opera proved unsuccessful at the Lyric Theatre, Mr. Lowenfeld informed Mr. Hammerstein that there should be no further production without his consent, and that under the contract Mr. Hammerstein had no right to sell the opera."

Miss Marbury has retained Howe & Hummel to take such legal action as may be necessary.

Mr. Morris S. Wise of Wise & Lichtenstein, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, stated yesterday that the production of "La Poupee" at Daly's Theatre will be entirely within the terms of the "La Poupee" license, and if the opera is presented by the Daly company it will have all the beauties of the original English production. Mr. Wise also said that they have not been advised of any proceedings, and cannot possibly conceive what legal proceedings could be instituted.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

George E. Kent Marries Miss Lilias Juanita Grace, Daughter of ex-Mayor Grace.

ONLY RELATIVES WERE PRESENT

The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon Performs the Ceremony at the Bride's Home—Her Father Too Ill to Come Down Stairs—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Miss Lilias Juanita Grace, the second daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, and George Edward Kent of this city took place at the home of the bride's parents, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, at 3:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon of the Society of Jesus, pastor of the Church of St. Ignatius, officiated.

Extreme simplicity marked the wedding arrangements, owing to the protracted illness of the bride's father, who, though much improved, is still suffering from the effects of a recent operation. As he could not descend to the first floor, the ceremony was performed in the library up stairs. There were no bridesmaids, and only twenty-eight persons, all relatives of either the bride or bridegroom, witnessed the marriage. In the corner of one of the parlors on the first floor, under a canopy of greens and pink and white roses, the young couple received their friends after the ceremony.

The formality of giving away the bride was omitted. Ex-Mayor Grace was just able to step out of his room into the library and witness the marriage. The bride was gowned tastefully in ivory white satin, and wore a veil of white tulle. A cluster of white orchids was fastened in her hair, and she carried a bouquet of the same flowers. She wore no ornaments. After the wedding there was a small reception for the relatives present and a simple wedding repast. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grace and their family, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Sloane, and Mrs. E. E. Eyre.

Mr. Kent, whose law office is at 54 William Street, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and a member of the University Club. Mr. and Mrs. Kent will visit the South on their wedding trip. The bride's father and mother will give them a large reception at the Seventy-ninth Street house on Saturday, Feb. 5.

Shanley—Kane.

Miss Agnes Cecile Kane was married yesterday morning in All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Michael Shanley of the firm of Shanley Brothers, caterers. The bride is a member of one of Harlem's oldest families, and is well known in up-town society. A nuptial mass was celebrated at 10:30 A. M. by the Rev. Father Power, pastor of All Saints' Church, which was attended by about 500 friends of the bride and bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was also performed by Father Power. The bride wore a gown of white moire trimmed with point lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Bessie Kane. The ushers were Edward J. Carroll, Andrew Shanley, Edward J. Kane, Philip Glascott, Daniel O'Connor, and Harry Graham. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the Kane residence, 48 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Many presents were received by the couple, and among them were gifts bearing the cards of Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Judge John M. Tierney, Thomas Shanley, United States Marshal John McCarty, Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, Judge O'Dwyer, Andrew J. White, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, James J. Martin, and J. C. Lyons. The couple will make an extended tour of the South.

Sherwin—Manilla.

Miss Sadie Manilla of Springfield, Mass., daughter of the late Isaac Manilla, was married to Louis Sherwin, a merchant of Northampton, Mass., at 5:30 P. M. Tuesday in the Temple Shaar Shomogim, 216 East Fifteenth Street. The Rev. S. H. Sonneschein officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Goldstein, whose double quartet sang wedding hymns, composed for the occasion by Mr. Goldstein and by the organist, William McFarlane. The bride was given away by her uncle, Selig Manilla, in whose home she was reared, and by her mother, Mrs. David Brenner. The maid of honor was Miss Julia Sherwin, the bridegroom's sister, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mattie Cohn and Miss Dora Manilla, the bride's sister. Miss Eva Brenner and Isaac I. Bennett strewed flowers in the path of the bride and bridegroom. Benjamin Manilla, the bride's brother, was best man. The ushers were Nathan Cohn, Sussmann Cohn, Ferdinand Hirsh, and Benjamin Nolores of Boston. A reception and wedding supper at the Tuxedo followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwin will live at Northampton.

Schall—Grenfell.

Mrs. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who was Miss Isabel M. Ashmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ashmore, was married to William Schall, Jr., of Muller, Schall & Co., bankers, at the home of her parents, 102 Waverley Place, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. Bishop Henry C. Potter officiated. The bride, who wore a traveling gown of gray cloth, was unattended, and there was no best man. A few relatives only were present. The report that the bride was divorced from her first husband, Mr. Grenfell, is untrue. He was killed about two years ago in South Africa (whither he went on a business trip) by savages, and his widow has been living since with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Schall will spend a month in the West Indies, and on their return will live at Orange, N. J.

Levenson—Hirsch.

The wedding of Miss Birdie Hirsch, daughter of Mrs. R. M. Hirsch, and A. Bronson Levenson, took place at 2:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, the Kenmore, 353 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes officiated.

The bride, who wore gray silk with lace and steel trimmings, and carried violets and lilies of the valley, was given away by her brother, Harry M. Hirsch. Joseph Levenson, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. Miss Lala Goldberg was maid of honor. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Levenson will visit Washington and Old Point Comfort on their wedding trip, and live at the Hotel Cecil, Ore Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, on their return.

Clough—Anson.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Several hundred guests this evening witnessed the wedding of Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian C. Anson, to Mr. Walter H. Clough. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 160 Thirtieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie and white taffeta. The only attendant was the bride's sister, Adèle, gowned in white moire velour, with ermine. Frank Clough, a brother of the contract, acted as best man. The young couple left to-night for a fortnight's visit to Philadelphia, New York, Atlantic City, and Niagara Falls. They will reside at 4,859 Madison Avenue.

Freeman—Montross.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The wedding of Miss Emma Montross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Montross of Larchmont, to Charles Bradley Freeman of New Rochelle took place last night at the bride's home in Larchmont Manor. The Rev. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Bertha Montross, and William V. Molloy, Sheriff of Westchester County, was best man. The ushers were Robert H. Leggan and James Ross. Postmaster of New Rochelle, and William Henry of Mount Vernon. The bridegroom is private secretary to Sheriff Molloy.

Miner—Travis.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 12.—The wedding of Miss Francina Adele Travis to Frank Willis Miner took place this evening in the Presbyterian Church, and was attended by many of the society people of the village. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. H. Goodenough. Miss Ada Seagrist was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ida Miner, Miss Helen McNear, Miss Elsie Gronzbach, Miss Riker, and Miss Lena Childs. The best man was James Stevans Miner, and the ushers were Harrison A. McNear, Charles N. Knight, William Riker, and S. Chase Coall.

Ellsworth—Carson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The Rev. Earle M. Ellsworth, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Ohio, and Miss Dorothy Cottrell Carson of Piqua, Ohio, went to Marion, this State, last evening, and were married by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Driver of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. They were accompanied by Miss Violet Cook and J. Hamilton Calhoun, society leaders of Springfield, and members of the bridegroom's church.

Daley—Keiser.

Miss Florence E. Keiser, daughter of William Keiser, was married to Edwin W. Daley, both of Stapleton, yesterday afternoon, at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Borough of Richmond. The Rev. A. L. Wood officiated. Miss Alice Wood Daley was maid of honor. Charles S. Daley was best man.

Smalley—Randolph.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 12.—Miss Idelette De Burr Randolph, daughter of George Randolph, was married to-day to J. M. Smalley, a merchant of this city. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents.

A Church Reception and Musicale.

The Ladies' Guild of the Bloomingdale Church gave a New Year's reception and musicale last evening at the church. Henri Ern, a Russian violinist, was successful in his selections of Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski. He is an artist of fine temperament. The dramatic voice of Mme. Rosa Linde was heard to good advantage in Verdi's "O Don Fatale." Adolf Glose and daughter, Augusta Glose, gave their Wagnerian duets in their usual masterly manner, and Miss Augusta played solos by Schumann in a thoroughly artistic manner. Signor de Macchi gave invaluable aid to the soloists at the piano. Mrs. A. L. Erlanger was responsible for the programme.

Dinner of the Sphinx Club.

The monthly dinner of the Sphinx Club, an association of men representing the various branches of advertising, was held last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. M. M. Gillam presided, and there were present as guests leading advertising men from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities. The after-dinner discussion was upon subjects connected with the advertising business.

Norton Commandery's Reception.

The seventy-fifth anniversary reception of the Norton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, took place last night at the Lenox Lyceum. The reception was in honor of the Grand Commandery of the State and Past Commanders. An inspection and drill was given under the direction of Sir John Little. Luncheon and dancing followed.

Dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni.

The Bowdoin Alumni of New York gave their twenty-eighth annual dinner last night. Prof. William A. Houghton, representing the Faculty, made an informal speech. He described the present condition of the college and outlined its future. Officers were elected for the year.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Levett Strebeigh held a reception for her friends at her home, 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday, from 4 to 7 P. M.

Mrs. George Gray Van Schaick gave an afternoon tea at her home, 23 West Thirty-seventh Street, between 4 and 7 yesterday. There was a large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson entertained at dinner last night, at their home, 414 Fifth Avenue. There were sixteen persons present. Mrs. William Astor, Miss Van Alen, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton were among the guests.

Mrs. Charles McBurney held the second of her January receptions, to introduce her niece, Miss May R. McBurney, at her home, 28 West Thirty-seventh Street, between 4 and 7 P. M. yesterday. Mrs. and Miss McBurney will receive on the remaining Wednesdays of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Maitland held a reception at their home, 10 East Thirty-fifth Street, between 4 and 7 P. M. yesterday afternoon, at which some three hundred persons were present. Mrs. William M. Taylor and Miss Taylor, the mother and sister of Mrs. Maitland, assisted her in receiving. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland will be at home on Thursdays in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock gave a dinner for seventeen persons at their house, 8 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock last night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Baldwin, the widow of Admiral Baldwin; James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. C. Smith gave an afternoon and evening reception at their home, 12 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday, and will give another one next Wednesday, beginning at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Smith was assisted in receiving yesterday by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Alfred G. Smith, and by Miss Georgina McDonald, Miss Mabel Witherbee, Miss Clara B. Williams, Miss Mary Parker, and Mrs. A. G. Williams.

Francis Fischer Powers, the vocalist, and David Mannes gave the third of their series of five invitation concerts to their clientèle yesterday morning to a large crowd in the Carnegie Lyceum, where the remaining concerts will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 26, and Wednesday, Feb. 9. Herbert Miller, a baritone pupil of Mr. Powers, and Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano, sang. Mr. Mannes played on the famous Maggini violin which the late Dr. Damrosch used.

Miss S. C. Avery gave the first of her course of lectures under fashionable patronage on "The History of Music," in 11 A. M. yesterday, in the drawing room of Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, where the remaining lectures, on the next four Wednesday mornings, will be held. Her subject yesterday was "Survey of the Art." The proceeds of the lectures will benefit the Society of the Lying-in Hospital. Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Kissam, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are the patronesses.

The last one of the regular series of the Delmonico dances, given under the patronage of Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Cornelius Doremus, Mrs. Henry C. Willcox, Mrs. Henry C. Peterson, and Mrs. William R. Hentz, took place Tuesday night. The dancers met in the large ballroom. Among those present were Miss Kathryn Bell, Miss Lizzie Clarke, Miss Florence Crulkshank, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, W. B. Baldwin, Albert Bostwick, Walter Perry, Arthur H. Van Brunt, and C. A. Bill. An extra meeting of this class, the Treasurer of which is Henry D. Mills, has been arranged for Feb. 1, on account of the great popularity of these dances.

The third fortnightly dance, always a popular event on the upper west side, took place at Delmonico's last night. Dancing commenced early in the large ballroom and a light supper was served in the supper room about 11:30 P. M. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. George B. Hurd, Mrs. Henry Bramwell Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Russell, Mrs. George Gray Ward, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, and Mrs. J. Carmoreau Hatie, who are patronesses for these dances, received the guests. Miss Hatie, the Misses Russell, Miss Hattie Slade, Miss Winifred Wilson, and Miss Ward formed the Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and Mrs. H. P. Whitney are organizing a sewing class for the benefit of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital. The first meeting will take place on Feb. 1 at Mrs. Astor's and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's; the second on Feb. 8 at Mrs. Bronson's and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop's; the third on Feb. 15 at Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt's and Mrs. Henry Sloane's, and the fourth on Feb. 22 at Mrs. Canfield's and Mrs. H. P. Whitney's.

The second assembly in Brooklyn took place last evening in the Germania Club, in Schermerhorn Street. Col. Norman S. Dike led the cotillion with Miss Mary Pitman Earle.

Shorter Hours for Drug Clerks.

At a meeting of the Druggists' League held last night at the Gramercy Lyceum, the question of shorter hours for drug clerks was discussed. President C. F. Doherr, a representative of the Central Labor Union; Col. Britton H. Tabor, the Rev. J. P. Peters of St. Michael's Church; Father Ducey, and others spoke.

It was argued that shorter hours would tend to a greater degree of efficiency on the part of the clerks, and cases were cited where lives had been lost due to the overworked condition of the druggists. Plans for effecting a reduction in hours were discussed.

OFFICERS RIOT IN HAVANA.

They Smash Newspaper Plants for Attacks on Gen. Blanco and His Subordinates.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—At 10 o'clock this morning about a hundred army officers, incensed by the violent attacks made by some of the local papers on the General in Chief and the principal officers of the Spanish Army in Cuba, went to the printing offices of the daily journals La Discusion and El Reconcentrado and began smashing the windows and destroying the printing outfit as well as cuffing the employes.

A mob of thousands followed, shouting "Long live Spain!" "Long live the army!" "Long live the volunteers!" The appearance at the office of La Discusion of Gen. Garriche, acting Military Commander at Havana, and Gen. Solano, Chief of Staff, prevented more serious outrages. These officers then proceeded to the office of El Diario de la Marina, the mob shouting meanwhile, "Death to El Reconcentrado

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Carley, Stokes & Co.
INVESTMENT SPECIALISTS.
Undertake the selection of railway bonds and shares which are gaining in value because of new developments.
Encourage transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in fractional lots at price of 100 share lots.
MAIN OFFICE: 20 BROAD ST.
UP TOWN:
Waldorf - Astoria Office, Astor Court,
when new building completed.
ADJOINING ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
The public is cordially invited to our Information Room, adjoining New York Stock Exchange on New Street.
Market letters prepared by Francis D. Carley mailed on application.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

New York, January 12, 1898.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad Company
(DUE 1988).
Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.
At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.
We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations. Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 82-100 dollars ($67,923.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of January, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

WANTED.
West Chicago
Street Railway
CONSOLIDATED 5S.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1898, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three Thousand Five hundred sixteen dollars seventy-two cents ($3,516.72.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York,
January 10, 1898. Trustee, 30 Broad Street.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's stock market was notably active and strong. Over 500,000 shares were traded in, the largest total for many weeks. It was a buoyant market, in which many substantial gains were recorded. Bonds as well as stocks were active and strong, and in both the investment and speculative departments there was a pronounced broadening.

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Higher early morning quotations from London and large purchases in the New York market for London account increased Wall Street's generally bullish sentiment and started the enthusiastic buying which made the day productive of noteworthy results. The day's news was generally favorable, the bears finding their most important development in the fact that the Sugar Trust decided to pay only 3 per cent. for the current quarter. Railroad earnings all showed increases, and the election of an avowed sound-money Senator from Ohio was made positive.

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Heavy buying by some of the largest and most important financial interests of Wall Street was one of the most encouraging features of the market. There were also indications of a changed attitude on the part of several of the larger operators. Manipulation by pools was again in evidence, but, as has been repeatedly pointed out heretofore, such manipulation is nothing more than is to be expected in such an active market as the present. But those pessimists who persist in arguing that the present stock market buoyancy is due entirely to the efforts of pools are either putting forth arguments in which they themselves do not believe or they are purposely blinding themselves to the facts.

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Money market conditions continue easy. There were large purchases of the purely investment securities yesterday by important investment interests.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129¾, and $5,000 5s, registered, at 115.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf	¾	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Canadian Pac	¾	pf	2½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
C., I. & L.	⅝	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	1
C. I. & L. pf	1	Nor. & West. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	Nor. Pacific	½
Chi. Term. & Tr.	1½	People's Gas, Chicago	⅝
Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	2	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Cleve. Lor. & W. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	¾	So. Railway pf	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Third Av. R. R.	5½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	3¼
Ed. E. I. Co., N. Y.	1	U. Pac., all in. paid.	1¼
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Lucleds Gas	1½	Wabash	⅝
Lake E. & West	⅝	Wabash pf	⅞
Lake Shore	½	West Chi. St.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	1
Manhattan Con.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Consolidated Ice	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Del., Lack. & W. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Lake E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Brook. Rapid Transit	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & I. con. 6s	1	4s	1
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Colorado Fuel 6s	3	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Dallas & Waco 1st	1	San A. & A. Pass. 4s.	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2⅜	Third Av. 5s	1
Long I. con. 4s	1½	U. P. 6s, '96, x m. c.	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s	2¼	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	1¼
N. Y., O. & W. ref.	1	U. P. pur. money	1
		Wabash deb. B	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st 4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $147,767,916; balances, $7,975,444; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,302,331.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 500 Comstock at .04, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 6,000 Lacrosse at .17, 400 Mollie Gibson at .22, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .50. On the Mining Exchange, 51,500 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .009@.01¼, 60@.01, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 5,000 Alamo at .03½@.03¾, 5,000 Argentum at .19¼@.19⅜, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.10⅜, 70,000 Cannon Ball at .006@.006½c@.005⅝@.005⅝, 5,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04¾, 57,000 Justine at .009⅝@.01⅛@15@.01, 6,000 Mollie Gibson at .21¼@.21⅜, 12,500 Old Gold at .007¼@.006¾@.006⅞, 60,000 Sentinel at .009¾@.009@.009¼, 1,000 Tamarack at .008¼, 5,000 Union at .11¼@.11⅜, and 5,000 Work at .04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 90; St. Paul, ⅜, to 99¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 59⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 13½; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40, and Reading, ⅛, to 11¾. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 114, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60. Illinois Central sold at 110¼, and Erie at 15½. British consols closed at 112 11-16 for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £80,000 bullion on balance. Bar gold was quoted at 77s 10½d, and American eagles at 76s 5½d. India Council bills were allotted at 1 1-32d per rupee.

AS TO CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio jumped into prominence yesterday, showing both activity and strength. Over 20,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and it sold up to 28⅛, its highest recent price. The buying was done by both inside interests and traders. Wall Street found explanation of the stock's strength in the announcement of the purchase from the Treasury of the company's $2,287,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which were held in reserve to retire the purchase money 6 per cents which mature next July. The price received for these bonds was said to be around 114½. By this operation the Chesapeake and Ohio makes a large saving in interest charges.

NO DISTURBANCE IN SIGHT.

Throughout the recent changes in the stock market Mr. William L. Bull, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, remained confident of ultimately higher prices and a broader speculation. Talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Bull said that the course of events in the financial world had justified his anticipations of better stock market conditions, and he now looks for still greater improvement, seeing at present no cloud on the financial horizon. Mr. Bull said:

"I am as hopeful as ever that we are going to have an active time in Wall Street from now on. Every event of consequence that is happening throughout the country is favorable to stock market development. As a result of this there is a gradual broadening of the market, and on every side there are indications that greater public interest is being taken in it than heretofore. It seems to me that we will see a more pronounced bull market than has been known in a long while.

"The last danger which lurked in the market has this day been removed in the election of Mr. Hanna to the United States Senate. There is no doubt that the defeat of Senator Hanna would have had a very bad effect here in Wall Street, for it would have been practically a victory for the free-silver people. His election in spite of the free-silver influences is reassuring.

"Foreign purchases of American stocks made quite an impression to-day. I attribute this buying from abroad to the confidence created by the Hanna victory. I expect to see larger foreign purchases of American securities than before, not only on account of the free-silver setback, but also because of the greater intrinsic values of these securities.

"Railway matters are most satisfactory. Steady increases in earnings are being shown, and there are encouraging indications that the ruinous practice of rate cutting is soon to be stopped. A move in that direction is now being made, and it will undoubtedly lead to results that will make railroad properties a better field for investment of capital. It is also a matter of encouragement that the Union Pacific affairs are approaching completion without any consequent disturbance of the money market.

"All over the country there would appear to be an increasing volume of mercantile business, and it is simply repeating what is patent to every one to say that generally the conditions in the industrial and commercial departments of the country's trade have most satisfactorily improved. There is not a cloud on the financial horizon that is not the result of remote and improbable supposition—it does not come close enough to enable us to make a calm inspection of it. I look for business prosperity in the country and a broadening market for every good stock."

ENORMOUS IRON PRODUCTION.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"Statistics of pig-iron capacity show that, as a whole, production continues at an enormous rate, and that apparently consumption has been keeping up with it very well. Unless accidents happen, January will be the banner month, with a production slightly exceeding 1,000,000 tons. How rapidly production has been expanding, under the stimulus of a rapidly growing demand, is shown by the following series of figures giving an estimate of the output monthly during the second half of 1897:

	Gross tons.
July	710,000
August	796,000
September	843,000
October	925,000
November	980,000
December	997,000
Total	5,221,000

"During that period the stocks at the furnaces, excluding those belonging to steel plants, have fallen about 275,000 tons.

"It may be argued that the present tremendous rate of production, close to 12,000,000 tons per annum, is an element of extreme danger. The modest increase in stocks in December, say, 10,000 tons of anthracite and coke iron, proves that the consumption must be enormous, since December usually brings some slackening in the rate of melting iron. We may even witness further drift in that direction and yet not have cause for alarm.

"On the contrary, with the approach of Spring we may be forced to face a very different state of affairs, and that is a scarcity of pig iron in spite of a phenomenal output. As a matter of fact, the furnace capacity now available at present price limits is small. There are not a dozen stacks in the Central West which are in condition to produce economically.

"There are being carried by common consent as a producing asset a very large number of cripples, whom only the craziest boom can galvanize into life. So long as a stack is still standing and its machinery is in place it is carried along in the lists, but many of them might as well be in Kamchatka as in their present location. Many furnaces which might be rated as fairly modern would need many months to get into shape, while others would find it difficult to secure fuel or supplies of ore for a long time.

"The possibility of a shortage of furnace capacity during the current year is by no means a visionary dream. It is a contingency which the trade must keep in view. We know of instances in which it is a factor in determining purchases of metal now.

"In the steel trade there has been only a moderate movement. Aside from the Pennsylvania Railroad order for 100,000 tons for 1898 no purchases of rails of any consequence have been made. A lot of 12,000 tons has been taken for a new road in Maine. Our makers have been beaten in the contest for the Australian order for 15,000 tons and have also lost 12,000 tons for the Transvaal.

"In pig iron the event of the past ten days has been the sale of about 60,000 tons of Bessemer pig for the second quarter at $9.50, Cleveland.

"Southern pig iron producers have effected considerable sales in the West and the market is steadier.

"In finished material the sales have been rather light. The principal event has been the weakness among Eastern plate mills, who have taken a number of orders at low prices."

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRONG

Again yesterday the Northern Pacific stocks were features of the market. There was buying of the same confident character by inside interests, and the commission houses were also active in both stocks. The preferred, on transactions of over 32,000 shares, made a new price, 62½, although in the general reaction at the close some profit taking by the traders put the stock down fractionally and made it close with a small net decline. The common stock, on a volume of trading nearly as large, sold up to within a fraction of 25. In the morning London was a large buyer of both the Northern Pacific stocks. There was no news regarding the property, although the acquisition of the Oregon Short Line and Navigation by the Union Pacific had a favorable effect on the Northern Pacifics.

SUGAR TRUST A WEAK FEATURE.

The continued weakness of Sugar Trust made that stock a conspicuous feature of the market yesterday. All day long it sagged. There were raids upon it, and these raids were not followed by the buoyancy which might naturally have been expected in view of the general strength of the market. Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list, nearly 70,000 shares being traded in. It sold as low as 140½, closing near that figure with a net decline of over 2 points for the day.

Stockholders of the Sugar Company had their annual meeting in Jersey City. At the meeting two Directors were elected and the stockholders passed resolutions in accordance with suggestions made by the Board of Directors—retention of the company's surplus earnings over dividends for working capital. Undoubtedly the weakness of Sugar Trust stock yesterday was due partly to disappointment over this action upon the surplus dividend matter. There has been some buying of late in expectation of an extra dividend, although at no time has the Street generally looked for any such action on the part of Sugar Trust stockholders. There were indications of some liquidation in the stock in yesterday's market.

THE LOCAL RAILWAY GROUP.

Manhattan Elevated was notably strong yesterday, selling up to 116⅝, at which price it closed, with a substantial gain for the day. About 30,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The market course of the stock appeared to confirm the rumors of a new bull pool in Manhattan which were in circulation yesterday.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed some weakness, which was apparently the result of manipulation. For some time past insiders have been openly opposed to a spectacular rise in the stock, and it is quite likely that it is being held back in response to these wishes. If such is the case those same insiders who are opposed to market pyrotechnics are doubtless quietly adding to their holdings.

Metropolitan Street Railway fluctuated within narrow limits yesterday and closed at 183, without any change for the day. Third Avenue Railroad was notably strong on small transactions. It sold as high as 175½ and closed at 175, a gain of 5 points. Little more than 1,000 shares of the stock changed hands.

UNION PACIFIC'S STRENGTH.

Union Pacific yesterday kept up its advance. The stock was notably strong and active. It sold up to 31¾, more than 2 points above Tuesday's final figures. The close was at 30⅞, profit-taking sales being responsible for the decline in the last hour. Reorganization interests were again large buyers of the stock, and the announcement that the Reorganization Committee has secured control of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company brought in both commission houses and traders as purchasers of the stock.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The holders of Chicago Great Western debenture 4 per cent. and preferred A stocks met at London yesterday. The old Finance Committee, consisting of William Lidderdale, former Governor of the Bank of England, Chairman; Howard Gilliat, Alexander F. Wallace, Edwin Waterhouse, and C. Sligo De Pothonier, was re-elected. Friends of Chicago Great Western yesterday stated that there was probably much more important business transacted at the meeting than was told of in the brief cable dispatches.

THE NATURE OF THE BUYING.

Yesterday's stock market was notable because of the activity of many of the largest houses in the Street on the bull side and the extent of their purchases. Mr. Housman was very active in the market, taking probably 40,000 shares of various stocks, notably of St. Paul and Chesapeake and Ohio. Moore & Schley were also heavy buyers of the list, being most active in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Manhattan. All of the foreign houses were big buyers of the Pacific stocks. Ladenburg, Thalmann took round lots of the international stocks. De Cordova & Co. were large buyers of Manhattan. Spencer Trask & Co. were quite active on the buying side of the Northern Pacifics. Flower & Co. were active in Sugar Trust and the Grangers. Brokers usually credited with acting for prominent outside operators were buyers of stocks.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were yesterday added to the Stock Exchange list:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—$2,692,000 additional 3½ per cent. 100-year gold mortgage bonds of 1997, viz.: $1,586,000 coupon bonds, Nos. 10,547 to 12,132 inclusive, and $1,106,000 registered bonds, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $25,125,000, of which $12,071,000 are coupon bonds. The balance, $13,054,000, is in originally issued registered bonds of denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $50,000. The coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation—$537,000 additional 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds, Nos. 15,474 to 15,609 inclusive, 17,752 to 18,152 inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $18,152,000, Nos. 1 to 18,152 inclusive.

APPLICATIONS TO LIST.

Application has been made at the Stock Exchange for the listing of the following securities: Lehigh Valley Railway, $5,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bondholders' Committee, $11,988,000, J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates of deposit, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, $2,287,000 additional first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, and $1,917,000 additional general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of Mark Hanna to the Ohio Senatorship.

Annual meeting American Sugar Refining Company.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Hearing by House Committee on Banking and Currency to members of the Monetary Commission on their currency reform bill.

London buying of stocks on orders from Amsterdam.

Australian gold amounting to $1,000,000 due at San Francisco to-day.

Cables from Paris that duty on wheat will probably be reduced this week. Later denials that such a step is contemplated.

Adjournment of annual meeting of stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company until to-day.

Negotiations said to be in progress between Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Companies looking to a withdrawal of excessive commissions to North Pacific Coast points.

Increase of $6,515,500 in value of domestic articles exported during December as compared with corresponding month in 1896. Increase of $51,500,000 in value of amount exported during year 1897.

Declaration of usual dividends by Great Northern and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railways.

Denial by President Stilwell of Kansas City, Pitsburg and Gulf that his road has made a twelve-cent rate on corn to Galveston and New Orleans.

Report that trolley cars will not be allowed to run over Brooklyn Bridge until alterations are made to roadway, which will take two or three weeks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The tractions dealt in on the outside security market yesterday presented some features of interest. Brooklyn, Bath and West End 5s were in good demand, with light offerings under 90. Third Avenue made a notable advance on rumors of Metropolitan Street Railway control. Gossip on the curb had it that there was to be a guarantee on the stock ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, and brokers representing large interests expressed confidence that a deal was likely to be consummated. Union Railway (Huckleberry) is reported to have sold at about 200, a clear gain of 100 points within the past year.

In the group of ferry stocks there was no activity, but an undertone of strength was observable. Natural gas securities were generally lower. Logansport 6s were offered at 59. The local illuminating gas stocks made some gains. East River common deposited trust receipts rose to 78 bid and the preferred to 114 bid. These were the best prices recorded since the recent entanglement. Standard Gas was in good demand and scored a two-point advance on the common and 4 on the preferred.

Typefounders' advanced to 35 bid on very light purchases, but no stock was offered under 40. Nicaragua Canal was easier. Standard Oil continues to be the leader of the industrial list. This stock rose to 380, its record price, which was made on a purchase of 100 shares.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	88
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6½	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	104
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	173	175
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	90½	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & ... R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	55	59
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) suos	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	98½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	285	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	137
Standard Gas, New York pf	149	152
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	85	87
Western Gas Company bonds	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	33	40
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	39	40
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Malt common	25	28
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	6¾
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	377	378
Trenton Potteries	10	18
Trenton Potteries pf	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156¼	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat Co	2¼	4¼
Iron Steamboat Co. 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ... div	149	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$10,734
Chesapeake and Ohio	16,127
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	23,800
Chicago Great Western	17,924
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	10,510
Evansville and Indianapolis	714
Evansville and Terre Haute	1,197
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	4,330
Lake Erie and Western	9,649
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	3,315
Louisville and Nashville	29,435
Mexican National	19,447
Minneapolis and St. Louis	2,471
Missouri Pacific	94,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	10,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	9,688
Southern Railway	8,807
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,299
Wheeling and Lake Erie	9,710

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$1,427
Pittsburg and Western	23

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$288,892,562
Gold reserve	161,849,645
Net silver	14,715,924
United States notes in Treasury	39,163,077
Treasury notes of 1890	2,893,227
Total receipts this day	1,333,062
Total receipts this month	19,444,273
Total receipts this year	227,204,847
Total expenditures this day	1,744,000
Total expenditures this month	10,274,000
Total expenditures this year	224,478,211
Deposits in National banks	48,996,373
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	590,373
Government receipts from internal revenue	321,461
Customs	889,024
Miscellaneous	122,576

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are payable as follows:
Henderson Bridge Company, 2½ per cent. on capital stock, Feb. 1.
Pacific Fire Insurance Company, 5 per cent., semi-annual, on demand.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column by the Corporation of the City of Toronto inviting tenders to be received at Toronto up to Jan. 25 for $1,036,600 3½% bonds, maturing July 1, 1929.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Baring, Magoun & Co. announce that more than a majority of the consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, due 1988, have been deposited under the terms of the bondholders' agreement referred to in their announcement of Nov. 1 last. At the request of holders of said bonds the time for additional deposits has been extended to Feb. 1. The bankers state that they cannot undertake to represent any bonds not deposited on or before that date.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1897, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 17, 1898.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1898, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York
AND
The New York and East River Gas Company

PLAN OF UNION.
(AS MODIFIED.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The undersigned, Depositary under the plan of union and agreement of September 1, 1897, at the request of holders of a large amount of its certificates of deposit and of the respective boards of directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, has deemed it necessary and expedient to modify said plan, as authorized by the seventh article of said agreement, so as to provide as follows:

I.
CAPITALIZATION NEW AMSTERDAM G

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held ere unanimously elected Directors for the ensu- g year:

ames M. Constable,	Darius O. Mills,
mas. D. Leverich,	John L. Riker,
eorge H. Byrd,	J. Kennedy Tod,
ames Moir,	Ebenezer S. Mason,
ustav Amsinck,	John Crosby Brown,
nson W. Hard,	Henry C. Swords.
enry B. Laidlaw,	

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing ear:

eorge M. Miller,	Buchan Winthrop,
H. H. Cammann.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Ebenezer S. Mason was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Richard B. Ferris was unanimously re-elected Vice President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Second Vice President.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVE. AND 42D ST.
New York, January 11th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox,	Charles Reed,
Daniel T. Hoag,	Max J. Lissauer,
John H. Watson,	Thomas P. Fiske,
William L. Skidmore,	Simeon Ford,
John S. Foster,	Lewis Seasongood,
Myer S. Isaacs,	D. H. Rowland.

As Inspectors of Election:

Henry S. Herrman,	
N. Shiverick,	
Herman Mendel.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer,	William B. Putney,
Hudson Hoagland,	George J. Perry,
George L. Whitman,	Eugene Britton,
Andrew Mills,	Adolph Rusch,
David S. Walton,	Aaron Adams,
George C. Clarke,	George F. Perkins.
Seth E. Thomas,	

And J. A. Griesenheimer, Francis P. Furnald, Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

And Horace F. Hutchinson were elected

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland Vice President.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW York, Jan. 12th, 1898.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Philip Bissinger,	Robert Reutter,
Theodore Dreier,	Samuel M. Schafer,
L. F. Dommerich,	Herm. Stutzer,
J. F. Frederichs,	Casimir Tag,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Edward N. Taller,
Marcellus Hartley,	Charles Unger,
Harmon W. Hendricks.	Jenkins Van Schaick,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Frederick Von Bernuth,
Henry Rocholl,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Alfred Roelker,	Charles A. Zoebisch.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. H. Rocholl having declined re-election as President, and Mr. Casimir Tag was elected President, and Mr. H. Rocholl, Vice President, both unanimously.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, January 12, 1898.

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held January 11, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. James,	Charles C. Clarke,
Alfred Van Santvoord,	Marcellus Hartley,
William R. Grace,	James D. Layng,
Nicholas Davis,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt.
Matthew C. D. Borden,	
H. Walter Webb,	

And for Inspectors of Election, Charles F. James and Eben E. Olcott.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Thomas L. James was re-elected President, and Alfred Van Santvoord, Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, January 11th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	Russell Sage,
Henry C. Gilbert,	Randolph W. Townsend,
Edward H. Perkins, Jr.,	Edward Townsend,
Edward A. Price,	Edward Van Volkenburgh,
James R. Plum,	Antony Wallach.
Edward C. Rice,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 12th, 1898.

At the shareholders' election, held Jan. 11th, 1898, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry E. Nesmith,	Alexander E. Orr,
William B. Kendall,	Charles H. Isham,
Lowell Lincoln,	Henry Hentz,
Charles M. Pratt,	Henry Talmadge,
John Sinclair,	Horace E. Garth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Messrs. Horace E. Garth and Alexander E. Orr were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Gordon G. Brinckerhoff,	Henry Hofheimer,
William H. Chase,	George F. Johnson,
Max Danziger,	Adolph D. Bendheim,
	Henry W. Kennedy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart,	Charles N. Flint.
Oliver S. Carter,	William Barbour,
Sumner R. Stone,	James A. Blair,
D. H. McAlpin,	Eugene H. Pullen,
	Henry B. Stokes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President and Eugene H. Pullen was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Jan. 12th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, Mr. Samuel H. Rathbone was duly elected President, Mr. Richard A. Cunningham Vice President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:

Matthew Baird,	Robert C. Rathbone,
Richard A. Cunningham,	George P. Sheldon,
Myer Hellman,	Richard K. Sheldon,
Joseph J. Kittel,	Percival C. Smith,
Samuel H. Rathbone,	Louis H. Holloway.

And as Inspectors of Election for 1899:
Fritz Handrich, Robert Lambert, and William P. Baird.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 11th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James H. Breslin, Wm. H. Gelshenen, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse, Harry P. Morse.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 12th, 1898, Mr. Wm. H. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Charles W. Morse was unanimously elected Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1897, until 10 A. M., Jan. 21, 1898.
D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank,
Columbus Av., cor. 83d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, February 7th, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. on that day.

No stock can be voted unless owned previous to January 26, 1898.
W. H. LAW, Acting Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
New York, January 6th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 20th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at its office in Irvington, Ky., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Jan. 13, and reopen Monday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock.
CHAS. C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

Astor Place Bank,
Astor Place, 8th St., and Lafayette Place.
New York Jan. 5, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms, January 20, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Ave., on Monday, Jan. 17, 1898. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
P. SNYDER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York.
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, held on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Hon. Chas. A. Schieren,	Dick J. Ramsay.
Thos. Keck.	Geo. F. Perkins,
Richard Young,	E. G. Blackford,
A. Aug. Healy,	S. P. Mendel.
Wm. G. Hoople,	J. J. Lapham,
	William L. Moffat.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 12th, Mr. D. J. Ramsay was elected President, Hon. Chas. A. Schieren was elected First Vice President, and Mr. Thomas Keck was elected Second Vice President, all unanimously.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

Gallatin National Bank.
36 Wall Street.
New York, January 11th, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
WM. W. ASTOR,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
THOMAS DENNY,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alex. H. Stevens Vice President.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Jan. 11, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors of this Bank held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

D. Tappen,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Alex. H. Stevens,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	I. Romaine Brown,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Joseph Park,
L. W. Parker,	E. A. McAlpin,
	Franklin B. Lord.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Alex. H. Stevens was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Vice President.
A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

John D. Skidmore,	
James A. Roosevelt,	George G. Williams,
Henry Meyer,	Charles de Rham, Jr.,
Frederic W. Stevens,	George G. De Witt,
A. J. Clinton,	John L. Riker,
Augustus F. Holly,	John W. Condit,
Joseph H. Choate,	Joseph Park,
	William B. Isham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York,
4 Irving Place,
January 3d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on Monday, January 24th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1898.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Southern Railway Company,
80 BROADWAY, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable January 20, 1898, to preferred stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books for preferred stock.

The transfer books for preferred stock will close December 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 20, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 30th, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for preferred stock will close December 30, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10, 1898, at 10 A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, December 9, 1897.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, 1898.

Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 12, 1898, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second of February.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1898.

Globe Fire Insurance Company,
80 and 82 William St.,
New York, Jan. 11, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable Jan. 20, 1898.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES OF SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

Whereas, THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore, to wit, on or about and under date of the 25th day of September, 1893, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said Holland Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Security Mortgage and Trust Company; and

Whereas, The said Security Mortgage and Trust Company did thereafter issue its certain debentures in series known as Series B, depositing with the said Holland Trust Company, as security for said debentures, certain notes, bonds, and secured pages, or other evidence of indebtedness secured by real estate as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, The Holland Trust Company thereafter passing into voluntary liquidation, the New York Security and Trust Company was by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York duly and regularly substituted as trustee under said trust agreement in the place and stead of said Holland Trust Company and is now acting as such trustee; and

Whereas, The Security Mortgage and Trust Company likewise entered into a similar agreement or indenture of trust with the New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, and certain debentures in series known as Series Z, thereafter and under such agreement issued its depositing with New York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral thereto, as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, In said indentures or agreements of trust it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by said Security Mortgage and Trust Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures, and said default should continue for sixty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said trustee, at the election of the holder or holders of said debenture or debentures, may at once proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, the proceeds of such sale to be applied, after deducting therefrom its reasonable compensation and expenses, toward the payment of said debentures; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreements and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues; and

Whereas, The holders of debentures issued under the said trust agreements have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreements as security for said debentures be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

Now, therefore, The New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee for said Series B and Z, hereby gives notice that on the 7th day of February, 1898, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said Series B and Z, including any real estate which has been acquired by said trustee under said trust agreements.

If all of said securities are not sold on that day said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given in regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1897.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Merchants'	146
American Exch	170	Merchants' Ex	125
Central National	650	Metropolis	440
City	120	Nassau	150
Citizens'	150	National Union	227
Columbia	207	New Amsterdam	235
Commerce	127	New York	235
Continental	135	New York County	700
East River	125	N. Y. Nat. Exch	80
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Ninth National	90
Fourth National	180	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
Gallatin National	300	Pacific	180
Garfield National	600	Park	263
German-American	117	People's	200
Germania	300	Phenix	90
Hanover	365	Republic	155
Hudson River	155	Seaboard National	168
Imp. & Traders'	520	Second National	450
Irving	147	Seventh National	100
Leather Manufrs'	165	Shoe & Leather	97
Lincoln National	775	State of N. Y.	110
Manhattan	230	Third National	10
Market & Fulton	225	Tradesmen's	105
Mechanics'	185	U. S. National	210
Mech. & Traders'	110	West Side	275
Mercantile	168	Western National	135

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22¼	23	750	American Cotton Oil	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	– ⅝
75¾	76½	205	Am. Cotton Oil pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
118	120	25	American Express	119	119	119	119	.....
7⅞	8¼	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7¾	8	7¾	8	.....
18½	19½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	19	19	19	19	–2
140¾	140⅞	67,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142¾	142¾	140½	141	–1
114¼	115	412	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	–1¼
89¾	89⅞	4,280	American Tobacco	90	90¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅝
116	118	110	American Tobacco pf	117	117	117	117	+ ⅝
12¾	13¼	550	At., T. & S. F.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	31¾	8,944	At., T. & S. F. pf	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+ ½
13⅞	13½	800	At., T. & S. F. pf	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
6	7	300	Baltimore & Ohio	6¼	6¼	6	6	– ⅛
3¾	4	900	B. & O. Southw. pf	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
38⅛	38⅝	6,840	Bay State Gas	38¼	39⅛	38	38¼	+ ⅛
53¾	54	250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53¼	54	53¼	53¾	+ ⅝
87¾	88	490	Canada Southern	88	88	88	88	– ⅛
23	23⅛	21,182	Canadian Pacific	22⅝	23¼	22½	23	– ⅛
101⅜	101½	19,772	Chesapeake & Ohio	101¾	102⅛	101¼	101½	– ⅛
104	104⅛	550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¼	104⅝	104	104¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	8,480	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	15⅞	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	515	Chicago Great West	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	31	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	30¼	31	30½	31	+ ⅝
96½	96⅝	39,040	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	96⅞	97⅛	96½	96½	+ ⅝
144½	...	150	Chi., Ind. & St. Paul	145	145	145	145	+ ⅛
123	123½	2,016	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	123	123¾	123¾	123⅝	+ ⅛
164½	165½	6,490	Chicago & Northw.	164	164	164	164	+ ⅛
91½	91⅝	1,741	Chi. & Northw. pf	91⅝	91¾	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	8⅞	8,595	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
27	27⅜	1,400	Chi. Term. & Trans.	26	28	26	27⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	1,000	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	26	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	50	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	35¾	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
49¼	50	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis	18¾	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	26½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	49	26⅝	26⅝	26½	– ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
180	182	100	St. Paul & Omaha	180	180	180	180	.....
84	86½	50	Southern Pacific	31	31	30	30	–2
112½	114	1,100	Southern Railway	31	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	– ⅝
152½	153¼	400	Southern Railway pf	112⅞	153	152⅝	152⅝	– ⅝
13	14½	8,285	Standard R. & T.	12	13	12	13	+ ⅛
48⅜	48½	110	Tenn. Coal & Iron	47¼	48¼	47	48	+ ⅛
128¼	130	200	Texas Pacific	128½	128¾	128¼	128½	+ ¼
15¾	15¼	16,215	Third Avenue	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
116⅛	116⅜	29,782	Twin City R. T.	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116⅜	+ ⅛
102¾	103¼	4,735	U. P., all in. pd.	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	+ ⅛
56	58	670	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
100	100	100	U. S. Leather pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
50⅜	50⅝	125	U. S. Rubber pf	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½
30	30	30	Wabash pf	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	– ¾
36¾	36¾	1,205	Wabash Pacific	35	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
107	107	7,398	Wells-Fargo Express	30	30	30	30	.....
100	100	125	West Chicago Street	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
17	17	555	Western Union	107¼	107¼	107	107	+ ⅛
96¾	97⅛	7,945	Wheeling & L. E.	97⅛	97½	96¾	97	+ ⅛
110⅝	111	279	Wheeling & L. E. pf	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
187½	189	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	189	189	189	+ ⅝
36½	37	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36	36¾	36	36	– ⅛
10¾	14	1,420	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
27⅞	28¼	343	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,300	Norfolk & Western	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
48	48½	1,050	Norfolk & Western pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
26,728			North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
31,098			Northern Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
2,160			Northern Pacific pf	64¼	64½	63¾	63¾	– ⅛
1,200			Ontario & Western	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	– ⅛
1,238			Oregon R. & Nav.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
186			Oregon R. & Nav. pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
600			Oregon Short Line	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
1,555			Pacific Mail	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
5,169			Pennsylvania R. R.	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
100			Peo., Dec. & Evans.	116½	117¼	116½	117	+ ⅝
4,515			People's Gas, Chicago	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
1,250			Pittsb., C., C. & St. L.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
4,920			P., C., C. & St. L. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
2,900			Pull. Pal. Car Co	23	23¼	23	23	– ⅛
1,780			Reading	52	52¾	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
4,920			Reading 1st pf	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
2,900			Reading 2d pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
100			Rio Grande West. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
450			St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
876			St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	57⅞	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
250			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	27¼	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
139			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
200			St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	124	124	123⅞	123⅞	+ ⅛
305			St. Paul & Omaha	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
340			Southern Pacific	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
4,998			Southern Railway	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
7,369			Southern Railway pf	32	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅛
			Standard R. & T.	4	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
5,635			Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28	27	27	– ⅛
2,600			Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
1,150			Third Avenue	176	176½	175½	176	+ ⅛
900			Twin City R. T.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
45,181			U. P., all in. pd.	30	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
10,535			U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
			United States Express	42	42	40½	40½	– ½
86			United States Leather	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
173			U. S. Leather pf	64¼	64¾	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
680			United States Rubber	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
100			U. S. Rubber pf	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
150			Wabash pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
900			Wells-Fargo Express	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
6,548			West Chicago Street	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
93			Western Union	115	115	115	115	+ ½
200			Western Union pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
429			Western Union Tel	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	– ⅛
5,338			W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	– ½
2,610			W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	39½	39½	39½	39½	– ⅛
1,200				13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		502,018						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100		Cleve. & Pitts	168¼	...	Md. Coal pf	45	55
4s, r., 1907	113	113⅜	Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	¾	Mexican Central	6¼	7
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114⅝	C. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	3	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
4s, c., 1925	129½	129¾	Col. Fuel & Iron	76	78	Minn. & St. L.	25	26
4s, r., 1925	129½	130	Col. & H. Coal, all	7	7¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
4s, c., 1925	115¼	115¼	in. paid	...	23	Minn. Iron	55	58
5s, r., 1904	114¾	...	C. H. V. & T. pf.	20	...	Morris & Essex	170	175
5s, c., 1904	115¼	...	Com. Cable	175	...	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
Currency 6s,	1899	103¼	...	Consol. Coal	41	13	Nat. St. 1st pf	7½	9
Cherokee 4s,	1898	103¼	...	D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	83
Cherokee 4s,	1899	103¼	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...	New Cent. C.	7½	25
Cherokee 4s,	1900	103¼	...	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
Dist. Colum. 3-65s.		116	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		75
Adams Express	159	162	...	D. & I. of B'klyn.	107	110	1st pf.	75	...
Alb. & Sus.	182	...	...	Eighth Avenue	325	...	Norfolk So.	60	...
Alton & T. H.	64	67	...	Erie 2d pf.	23	20½	Northwest. Tel.	110	...
Am. Coal	120	140	...	Ev. & T. H.	40	28	Ont. Mining	3	4½
Am. Dist. Tel.	21	25	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	10	45	Penn. Coal	330	370
Am. T. & C.	91½	91⅞	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16	Peo. & Eastern.	5	7
Am. Arbor	12

Company 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1929, coupons April and October, 116⅝.

$1,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company extension and improvement 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bond, due 1929, coupons February and August, 117⅛.

$2,000 New York Ontario and Western Railway Company refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1992, coupons March and September, 98¼.

$3,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, "Series A," due 1940, coupons April and October, 111¾.

47 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, guaranteed, $100 each, 171½.

$6,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company second mortgage income bonds, due 1915, 86.

68 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, $100 each, 47½.

34 shares New York Loan and Improvement Company, $100 each, 54.

$3,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July, 113.

$4,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 113¾.

$3,000 Northern Pacific Railway general lien and land grant 3 per cent. gold bonds, coupons February, May, August, and November, 62⅛.

$3,000 Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company first mortgage bonds, due 1921, coupons June and December, 73.

$2,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds, (J. P. Morgan & Co. receipt,) 76⅜.

31 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 64⅛.

5 shares First National Bank of New York, $100 each, $3,165.

$4,000 Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1925, 103¾.

20 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron Company preferred, $100 each, 61.

440 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 127⅛.

80 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 230½.

5 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,226.

$4,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919, July, 1897, coupons on, 40¼.

80 shares Goshen and Deckertown Railway Company, $10 each, 72.

1 share Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, $100, 320.5.

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 525.

$3,000 New York and Erie Railroad second mortgage extended 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1919, (no coupons,) 119¼.

100 shares New England Brown Stone Company of Cromwell, Conn., $100 each, 1.

$6,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due January, 1909, July, 1897, coupons on, 102½.

10 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 251.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100 each, 150.

80 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 188.

5 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 290.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1385.

5 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company, $100 each, 227.

10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 108¼.

26 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 100.

50 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company, $100 each, 106½.

100 shares New England Railroad Company, (all assessment paid,) $100 each, 39¼.

25 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 523.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. HIRSHFELD.—Schedules of Herman Hirshfeld, manufacturer of pearl buttons at 80 Greenwich Street, show liabilities of $4,630; nominal assets, $3,894; actual assets, $1,673.

F. A. THOMSON.—Frederick W. Puls has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ferdinand A. Thomson, formerly attorney of the United Merchants, at 320 Broadway, who disappeared in August last, by Judge Olcott of the City Court, on the application of Thomas E. Rush, a judgment creditor, for $826.

A. ROBERTS.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan yesterday levied on the stock in the grocery store of Amos Roberts, at 155 Sixth Avenue, under a writ of replevin against him and Mary Ann Sands, to whom it is said he has given a bill of sale, in favor of George W. Thomson, for $582. Mr. Roberts began business at 395 Seventh Avenue in May, 1896, and opened the store at 155 Sixth Avenue on May 1, 1897.

H. J. REILLY.—Hugh C. Fox has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Hugh J. Reilly, contractor, of 33 Broadway, by Judge Olcott of the City Court on the application of T. N. Motley & Co., who obtained a judgment against him for $136 on Nov. 30 last. The order states that Mr. Reilly has a third interest in a suit pending in Boston for $75,000 damages for breach of contract, and in which an account of $36,000 in the hands of the Treasurer of New Bedford has been attached.

PAUL ROUSSELL.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed John A. Fitzpatrick receiver in supplementary proceedings for Paul Roussell, a colorer of artificial flowers at 74 West Third Street, on the application of Jacob Froman, who obtained a deficiency judgment against him in Suffolk County for $1,236. Mr. Roussell has been in business for several years, but sold out on Sept. 1 last to Clara Gremeau, by whom he is now employed at $10 a week. The only asset for the receiver is a claim against S. Brooks & Son for $1,300.

MRS. E. A. NAFIS.—An attachment for $5,000 has been obtained against Mrs. Ellen A. Nafis of Flatbush, Borough of Brooklyn, in favor of Maria S. Dimlin, on the ground that she keeps concealed to avoid service of summons. The claim is on a bond made by Mrs. Nafis on June 7 last for the payment of $5,000, with interest, the interest due on Dec. 7 not having been paid. An affidavit of Pierre P. Keller was presented, which stated that the husband of Mrs. Nafis died fifteen months ago, that she is the sole legatee of his will, and ever since his death she has been evading and keeping herself concealed from the creditors of the estate of her husband, against whom Miss Dunkin had a claim of $10,000, and that the bond for $5,000 is all that she has been able to realize on the claim.

Deed of Trust in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The Schultz Gas Fixture and Art Metal Company executed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors yesterday. The assets are estimated at $35,000, and liabilities at $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALDRICH, Mary J.—E. B. Schlesinger	$178
BROWN, Levi L.—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy	5,973
BASH, Henry, and Arnold S. Rukeyser—The Assabet Manufacturing Company	914
BARILATI, Marcello H.—Cerlana Brothers	2,721
BLISS, Clara E., and John H. Montgomery—New York Electric Equipment Company	80
BAHR, David—William P. Rutter and another	124
BARNES, Annie B.—John C. Rankin Company	270
BRETZFIELD, Samuel—Theodore M. Thorn	499
BROKAW, Isaac V.—Ellen Duffy, costs	109
BAYER, Julius E.—N. H. Lattard	94
BIDWELL, David H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	455
BREMER, Christian C.—E. F. Britten and others	106
BRETZFIELD, Samuel, and Isaac Bruner —Fostoria Glass Company	1,057
CHURCH, Edward L.—M. Sacks and another	86
CADDO, Antonio, and Carmine Lemmo—The People, &c.	1,000
DAVIDOWITZ, Gershon, alias Gershon, or Harris Davis—N. I. Meskin	310
FOSTER, James P.—M. J. Fitzmahony	188
FILDOVO, Ignazio, or Filadovo—G. Puscio	225
FLYNN, Edward—Manhattan Electric Light Company	163
FRANK, Annie—A. Cohen	41
FALK, Jacob, and Isaac Jacobson—H. M. Robertson and another	704
FELLBERG, Rebecca—G. C. Coffin	102
GLEASON, Michael—The Owl Cigar Company	158
GRIGGS, Albert C.—J. Wanamaker	126
GIBBS, Anna B.—A. Conyngham	250
GILMORE, John D.—Newburgh Lumber Company	219
GAVIN, Thomas—Isaac Griggs and another	85
GREGORY, James—Eleventh Ward Bank	542
HAMILTON, William L., and James McNeice—H. H. Gibbs	59
HUMBERT & CO., America, Inc.—Frank Fleming and others	1,269
HIRSCH, Leon M.—F. Foehrenbach, Jr., trustee, costs	214
HOUGHTON, John F.—Kingan Provision Company	237
HEMSLEY, Oswald T.—Harry A. Orrick	819
HANDY, Alexander F.—James L. Reynolds Company	28
H. LUDWIG COMPANY—L. G. Bachus	1,453
INDELLI, Pietro—David Stevenson Brewing Company	113
JOSPE, Isaac—W. and C. Lighte, costs	28
JOHNSON, Mary—G. L. Storm	161
JACOVES, Jacob—S. Lipsohn and another	74
KAUGHRAN, John E., assignee—H. B. Claflin Company, costs	492
LEVINSKY, Joseph C.—S. Haubenstock	38
KONTULIS, Peter—M. A. Hart	130
LIEDER, William J. A.—H. T. Koerner and others	452
LOWEY, Richard D.—J. Stewart	534
LUMLEY, Arthur T.—H. G. Polhemus and another	207
LUMLEY, Arthur T.—H. G. Polhemus and another	173
LUMLEY, Arthur T.—John Polhemus Printing Company	47
LA CORTE, John, and Minotti Pellegrino —F. Campagna	179
MELCHER, John L., as Attorney, &c.—S. Kreiser	67
MONZI, Joseph, by Guardian—L. C. & S. A. Friedline	79
MYERS, John—A. Taber	107
MAYER, Emanuel A.—Sigmund Apfel, (two judgments)	2,999
MOERLEIN, Valentine—Charles Hall and another	109
MORGAN, William E.—Charles A. Warner and another	122
McKENNA, Thomas—James A. & E. T. Woolf	25
NICKERSON, Edwin—E. P. Hatch	127
NEUHORN, Adolph—L. Lawrence and another	148
NIELSON, Mary, otherwise Mary Olsen, or Raby—S. Levenson	471
POOL, Harwood R.—W. Griswold and another	111
PIAGET, Henry V., Sr.—L. Gibbs and others	145
ROSENTHAL, August—H. B. Metcalf and another	808
REISER, Henry E.—New York and Harlem Railroad Company, costs	103
ROTTENBERG, Louis—M. Greene	190
ROACH, Stephen—G. Wilson	145
ROONEY, Hugh—R. E. Lane	32
STERN, Max D.—E. P. Hatch	310
SLEAVINE, Martha L.—E. P. Hatch	204
SCHWAB, Jacob—Jacob S. and Mayer S. Bernheimer, (three judgments)	4,020
SMITH, Annie E.—E. R. Poerschke, costs	84
SILBERMAN, Mendel, and Wolf Fine—The People, &c.	1,000
THE BLOCK LIGHTING AND POWER Company, No. 1—A. B. Herrick and another	245
TRAFTON, Jane, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	82
TIMONY, Francis—Kingran Provision Company	14
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—J. Schreyer, costs	111
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Ewen McIntyre	3,501
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—I. Schlesack & Sons	254
VREEDENBURGH, William A. and Annie M., and Henry McGrath—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, (effidavit)	86
VOLNEY, Carl W.—Charles R. Schliess	866
WOEHRLE, Christian—G. E. Ketcham and others	191
WELLINSKY, Abraham and Solomon—The People, &c.	300
WELLINSKY, Joseph and Solomon—The People, &c.	300
YOUNG, Frederick A., as administrator, &c.—B. Ries	715

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 182—The United States, appellant, vs. Robert W. Irvine.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the appellant.

No. 183—The United States, appellant, vs. Joseph C. Wagner.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the appellant.

No. 193—J. H. Parker, appellant, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. Evan D. Cameron.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 173—Philip Levis, appellant, vs. Charles K. Kengla, in his own right, and as guardian, &c.—Argument continued by J. Holdsworth Gordon for the appellee, and concluded by Henry E. Davis for the appellant.

No. 191—The Smithsonian Institution, appellant, vs. Levi W. Meech et al.—Argued by Frank Hackett for the appellant, and by Franklin H. Mackey for the appellees.

No. 190—The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Patten Paper Company, Limited, et al.—One hour additional time allowed in the argument of this case, and leave granted to the counsel for the defendants in error to be heard on motion of William F. Vilas for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 190, 189, 55, 159, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

183—Bruce vs. Gould.
218—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
224—Foster vs. Duysters.
182—Myers vs. Gage.
234—Haber vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
236—Nelson vs. Third Av. R. R.
251—Roach vs. Third Av. R. R.
253—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
254—Spiro vs. Nat. Accident Society.
257—Stilwell vs. Flint.
261—Brittner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R. Co.
262—Crabtree vs. Macy.
264—McLaughlin vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
266—Massino vs. Bolster.
267—Vaccarino vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
268—Green vs. same.
269—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
270—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. U. S.
740—U. S. vs. Wilmerding.
1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. U. S.
2221—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2407—Veit & Son & Co. vs. U. S.
2606—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. same.
2452—U. S. vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
1077—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
2317—Thomas Leeming & Co. vs. same.
2135—C. B. Richards & Co. vs. same.
2140—C. A. Johnson & Co. vs. same.
2648—The H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
2651—E. J. Arbet & Co. vs. same.
2586—Schroeder & Bon vs. U. S.
2159—U. S. vs. Mills & Gibb.
2637—Same vs. Dyer.
2638—Same vs. Hirsh & Co.
2639—Same vs. Lasker & Bernstein.
2446—Downing vs. U. S.
2663—Elmer & Amend vs. same.
2227—U. S. vs. Johnson.
2592—Meyer & Lange vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

42—Trinidad Shipping, &c., Co. vs. Frame, Alston & Co.
44—Morrison vs. yacht Algonquin.
70—Emmons vs. Cargo of Spiles.
36—Fox vs. tug Emperor and Transfer No. 5.
37—Heany vs. tug Lyndhurst.
39—Demarest vs. steamship Roman Prince.
58—Stearns vs. tug Dorothy Ann.
63—Newcastle Steamship Co. vs. Barber et al.
65—Hunting vs. same.
67—De La Soto vs. same.
68—Lunn vs. same.
60—Verdon vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.
56 Collins vs. steamship New York.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 279, 280, and 1015, 283, 234, 284, 286, 288, 289.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

58—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Co.
52—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Reinheimer.
54—Gerety vs. King.
60—Taylor vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
62—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
63—Fick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—Norton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Edwards.
2—People, &c., vs. Cohen.
3—Lane vs. Bass.
4—Hall vs. Murphy.
5—Palmer vs. Buttler.
6—In re Katzman.
7—Stuyvesant vs. Chappell.
8—Moller vs. Quinn.
9—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
10—Petter vs. Collis.
11—In re Horatio and Gansevoort Sts.
12—In re Horatio and Jane Sts.
13—Edson vs. Barlow.
14—Cohen vs. Cohen.
15—Hanlebneck vs. Fischer.
16—McMahon vs. Moss.
17—Harrison vs. Boye.
18—Irorio vs. Irorio.
19—Bahlue vs. Bahlue.
20—Kelm vs. Casperfeld.
21—Third Nat. Bank vs. Casperfeld.
22—Gordon vs. Distler.
23—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
24—Koehler vs. Hornnert.
25—Fourteenth St. Bank vs. Tucker.
26—In re Lo Forte.
27—In re Watson.
28—Moriarty vs. John Kress Brewing Co.
29—Wortmann vs. Wortmann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5600—Dias vs. Dias.
5609—Ryer vs. Wirth.
4839—Converse vs. Grant.
5823—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Co. vs. Hanna.
5900—Bourne vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
5753—Callaghan vs. Bank for Savings.
5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
4950—Simonson vs. Gray.
5207—Herrick vs. Schwab.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.
3942—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
5882—Fisk vs. Beardsley.
2967—Field vs. Pinkus.
4853—Geiseler vs. Geiseler.
5935—Lodi Chemical Co. vs. Nelson.
5818—Volpe vs. D'Ambrosi.
5830—Tysen vs. Raftery.
5875—Cameron vs. Allen.
5942—Fair vs. Fair.
5952—Seybel vs. Cain.
5957—Cosgrove vs. McDonald.
5471—Dieterlen vs. Powers.
5811—Toscain vs. Aron.
5660—Clark vs. Lyons.
5679—Bennetto vs. Russo.
5604—Baltimore High Grade Brick Co. vs. Seltz.
5956—Norden vs. Ryan.
5855—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
5727—Strauss vs. Wimpfheimer.
5601—Brewster vs. E. J. Merritt Co.
5867—John P. Kane Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
5937—Judson vs. Judson.
5929—Bellows vs. Bellows.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13891—Hartman vs. Hartman.
11938—Dennis vs. Bissell.
14117—Newton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14355—Frank vs. same.
14462—Steffens vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
13416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
13113—Katz vs. Loewenthal.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
10651—Graham & Sons Co. vs. Van Horn.
9372—Waldron vs. Swartwood.
14419—Brown vs. Ryan.
12922—J. D. Park & Sons' Co. vs. Iron Mait Chemical Co.
14822—Crane vs. Traiteler.
13109—Reed vs. Powers.
13411—Selma vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2781—Christopher vs. Langdon & Granger Brewing Co.
3542—Boyd vs. Boyd.
4688—Croft vs. Bache.
7407—Reppeti vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7175—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.
7332—Simon vs. Tobias.
3066—Price vs. Union Ry. Co.
5419—Spielman vs. Strohelm.
5941—Kennedy vs. Hughes.
6996—Shea vs. Southard.
7118—Waschauer vs. Langer.
7124—Wright vs. Zimmermann.
4838—Kutkoff vs. Sutherland.
8176—Weiss vs. Baum.
7900—Ward vs. Sire.
8222—Stevenson vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
8237—Bennett vs. La Grange.
5996—Tivy vs. Herrmann.
2368—Smyth vs. The Mayor, &c.
4026—Carr vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7392—Paulino vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8250—Bale vs. Unicorn Silk Mfg. Co.
4963—Hamill vs. Scott.
7723—Senica vs. Gitz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8598.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Nash, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 11 A. M.—
1320—Contested will of John Kelly.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—
Matthais Gels, John Hagen, Margaret J. Downes, James McConnon, of Bernhard D. Steinert. At 11 A. M. Agnes S. V. A. Hall. At 2 P. M.—Peter J. M. Van Nostrand, Joseph P. Dalbec.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court. Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1318—Contested will of Daniel Doughan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III. Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor Brownstone Building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3641—Edelbohs vs. Haebler.
4067—Rubenstein vs. Reynolds.
4099—Rumirey & Loeb Co. vs. Flisser.
4074½—Adams vs. Spooner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Thompson.
2—Michael Keenan.
3—Samuel Smollia.
4—Benjamin Waite.
5—George Donaldson.
6—Joseph Kiernan.
7—George Donaldson.
8—John J. Hannigan.
9—Nicola Canica.
10—Henry Holbrook.
11—Lizzie Miller.

Pleadings—
1—Louis Schumer.
2—Arthur Cumisky, Thomas McHugh.
3—John Ryan.
4—Andrew Grimmer.
5—Frederika Ellenbook.
6—John J. Regan.
7—Richard McDonald.
8—John Reilly.
9—Charles J. Heitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lloyd for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Benjamin Steinstein.
2—James Williams.
3—John McCormick.
4—James Furguson.
5—John Palumbo.
6—Joseph Campbell.
7—Ashley Featherston.
8—David Silverman.
9—Christopher H. G. Maschmidt, Leopold Hibbe, Morris Schwartz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Stack.
2—Thomas Murray.
3—Dora Wood.
4—Max Miller.
5—Oscar Montanari.
6—Clarence P. Yerkes.
7—August Bouquet.
8—Charles Meline.
9—George Trombos.
10—Salenia Benoit.
11—Frank Kopp.
12—Samuel Davis.
13—Annie Heiser.
14—William L. Jaeger.
15—Dora Feiblowich.
16—Samuel Ascher.
17—Wm. Cassidy.
18—Joseph Hibbert, Joseph Farrington.
19—James Morgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John J. Klernan.
2—Harry Scheck.
3—John Fetch.
4—Joseph Blanco.
5—George Burig, Lewis Skinner.
6—Bessie Schuyler.
13—John A. Settler.
14—George W. Rudolph.
15—John E. Hall.
7—Mary Leonard, Antonio Frank.
8—William Skelly.
9—Walter Price.
10—Charles Fritz.
11—Jefferson Sanders.
12—Charles Motz.
16—Theodore Matthews, alias Theodore Mary.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VIII., IX., X. and XI. for trial.

12453—Mangnoli a Metal Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.
4391—Citron vs. Bagley.
2652—Taylor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5402—Pell vs. Gleason.
7471—Elman vs. Straus.
7798—Montgomery vs. Bloomingdale.
5228—Simonin vs. Hart.
7598—Simonson vs. Brendon.
6631—Nelson vs. Conforde.
7113—Roche vs. Daly.
7645—Weber vs. Kaufman Dairy & Ice Cream Co.
7164—Were vs. Gulden.
8004—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7233—Knorr vs. Bates.
8086—Auld vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
8249—Steiner vs. Fuchs.
7944—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4317—Bigelow Co. vs. Mott.
7625—Baird vs. Sheehan.
6211—Lenehan vs. Western Electric Co.
8088—9th Nat. Bank vs. Hall.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. vs. Bunker.
1349—Starbuck vs. Phoenix Ins. Co.
8177—Gilbert vs. Sidell.
7378—Barlow vs. Kendell.

Inquests—
7147—Steiner vs. Gutman.
5277—Evarts vs. Alden.
7677—Abrams vs. Hackett.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Daly—Richard M. Henry, Surcott vs. Domoney—Edward J. McGuire. Carpenter vs. Altieri—John B. Mayo.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Wall vs. Wall—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Field vs. Pinkens—Henry E. Howland. Tanner vs. Friedline—Samuel B. Hamburger. Matter of Young—Edward H. Fellow. Fechtig vs. Harris—Benoni Lockwood. Matter of Miller—Henry B. B. Stapler. Kernochan vs. Hughes—Horace Secor, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Klock—Benjamin W. B. Brown.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Jacob Froman vs. Paul Roussell—John A. Fitzpatrick.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Charles F. Ketcham, Thomas McMahon, Edward McMahon, Francis McMahon, Francis J. Kennedy, Magdalena Betzel, Thomas Henderson, Elizabeth Heuser, Eliza Swift, Mary Medinger, Edward B. Bartlett, and John Gregg.

The administration of Bernard Flood, Rebecca J. Evans, and William N. Fergueson.

The estate of John H. Knobloch and Christopher Shanley.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 3—Will of Sarah E. Jordan. Estate of Christopher Shanley.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

33—Van Wie vs. City of Mount Vernon.
64—Dosoris Pond Company vs. Campbell.
48—Lawrence vs. Thompson.
62—Martin, Bing & Co. vs. Baust.
71—New York City Water Company vs. Gibney.
68—Birdsall, Waite Company vs. Schwarz.
95—Rosenblatt vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.
5—Ward vs. Uptown Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar.

Demurrer.—
236—Corning vs. Barrett.

189—Jarvis vs. Kelly.
186—Holle vs. Holle.

General Calendar.—

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Smith, J.; Part V., Van Wyck, J.—Day calendar.

1287—Hammond vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
2306—De Weir vs. Massau R. R.
2546—Uhle vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2567—Weiskoff vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2295—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
1785—Hassen vs. Nassau R. R.
1628—Capparrella vs. B. H. R. R.
2349—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.
4420—Newman vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
3517—Briody vs. Michelsen.
2381—Diamond vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2305—Scully vs. Nassau R. R.
2406—Petrie vs. Nassau R. R.
4419—Retzky vs. Livingston.
2549—Mehlbodt vs. Timmerman.
2278—Beintner vs. Bauscher.
2562—Irvine vs. Buchanan.
2450—Johnson vs. Balance.
2691—Frank vs. Nassau R. R.
4524—Fisher vs. Wheeler.
2383—Allen vs. Alger.
2614—McGuire vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2609—Achsen vs. Woodenhauer et al.
2640—Robinson vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
2352—Pruiz vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4074—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.
2653—Adnoposoff vs. Nassau R. R.
2616—Fleetwood vs. B. H. R. R.
989—Browne et al. vs. Herter Brothers.
2512—Bachman vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2402—Schram vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
1763—Young vs. Nassau R. R.
1004—Sheridan vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1272—Harley vs. Carlin et al.
1355—McAvoy vs. McAvoy, Jr.
2692—Weiner vs. Nassau R. R.
2693—Reed vs. Loader.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
2695—Rick et al. vs. McDonald.
2696—Gregonette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2698—Woods vs. Elkins.
2699—McDonald vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
2700, 2701—Wood vs. B. H. R. R.
2702—Hughes, adm., vs. Grooen.
2703—Ebblitts vs. McCaldin.
2704—Clark vs. National Shoe & Leather Bank
2705—Foy vs. Nassau R. R.
2706—Wolf vs. Reid.
2707—Donahue vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2708—Sperling vs. Edison Electric Co.
2709—Sugarman vs. Seidler.
2710—Antonetti vs. Thompson.
2711—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2712—Mehrle vs. B. H. R. R.
2713—Duff vs. N. Y. & B. B.
2714—Deblin vs. B. H. R. R.
2715—Nilsson vs. Harris.
2716—Montenaz et al vs. Dalzell.
2717—O'Hearn vs. Greado.
2718—Hess vs. Spero.
2719—Carney vs. Vredenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2719.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

831—John H. Kick vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
138—Annie Breschard vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
884—Wm. S. Anderson vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
150—Robert J. Holland vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
68—Michael Stacomb vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
334—Isaac Litchenberg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
142—Michael Tuck vs. Bernard Well.
135—Abraham Fox vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
417—Robert Walker vs. Oscar Emilden.
419—Florence Poole vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
425—Thomas Mitchell vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
371—Max Wohl vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
845—Ephram Byk, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
372—Frank M. Montignani vs. E. V. Crandall Co. and others.
127—Hannah Johnson vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
58—William Knobloch vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
285—Kate Skelly vs. August Bruns.
432—Joseph Washner vs. Reuben Straus and Louis Levy.
433—August Nelson vs. Isabella Brown and William Brown.
434—Peter Cooney vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
436—Edward F. Hughes vs. Charles F. Holm.
439—John Gallan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
440—Thomas A. McInyre vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
441—William T. Leonard vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
443—Fredericka Lorenzo vs. Joseph Bennett.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 443.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar.

Edward Graham, assault; Louis F. Trigalet, grand larceny; Frank Cleary, assault; Hen

EXCURSIONS.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE WHOSE names are severally undersigned are desirous of forming and do hereby form a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

First—The name or firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is "ALEXANDER BROWN, JR."

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of builders, masons, and general contractors, and dealing in real estate.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are Alexander M. Brown and Annie Brown. The said Alexander M. Brown is a general partner, and his place of residence is 245 West 54th Street, New York City; the said Annie Brown is a special partner, and her place of residence is 245 West 54th Street, New York City.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Fifteen thousand dollars, ($15,000.)

Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fifth day of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1900.

Sixth—The principal place of business of such partnership shall be the City and County of New York.

Witness our hands this fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

ALEX. M. BROWN,
ANNIE BROWN.

City and County of New York, ss:

On this 5th day of January, 1898, before me personally came ALEXANDER M. BROWN and ANNIE BROWN, both to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.—WILLIAM HILL SEIBERT, Notary Public Kings Co. Certif. filed in N. Y. Co.

City and County of New York, ss:

ALEXANDER M. BROWN, being duly sworn, says that he is the general partner mentioned in the foregoing and annexed certificate, and that the sum therein specified to have been contributed by ANNIE BROWN, the special partner therein named, to the common stock of the partnership in said certificate mentioned, to wit, the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars, ($15,000,) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by her, the said ANNIE BROWN. ALEX. M. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1898. WILLIAM HILL SEIBERT, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certif. filed in N. Y. Co. ja6-law6wTh

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

Boulevard and 63d St., New York City.

NEWEST AND MOST MODERN OF METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE is a select family hotel noted for its beautiful and homelike furnishings, the excellence of its cuisine and service, and its accessible location. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.

Select family hotel. Special low rates.

INSTRUCTION.

Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 75D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
JANUARY 9 TO 16, 10:30 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

Tickets at American Tract Society, 10 East 23d St.; Bible Revell's, Presbyterian Building, and at various offices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city. For information and tickets address W. E. LOUGEE, 40 East 23d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MEMBER OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE, IN staple articles, having good business, desires special or active partner, with capital. Particulars at interview. BUSINESS, Box 200 Times Office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE FINEST BLACK MARE IN THE CITY for sale. 168 East 83d St. Telephone 340A 79th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 49 EAST.—Elegant sunny rooms; excellent table and attendance; rates moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

145 WEST 64TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room; private residence; gentleman; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best references. 306 East 27th St., care of Harlingson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 332 East 50th St., Sloan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as competent chambermaid; assist in laundrywork; first-class city reference. 317 East 65th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; first-class city reference. 317 East 65th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished young lady as visiting governess; highest references. H. W., 1,026 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; no washing. Call at present place, 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—French; competent lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; willing, obliging; first-class city references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day; gentlemen's families only. E. H., 206 East 26th St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class German laundress wishes to take wash at home; also lace cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress to do washing at home or out; good reference. M. Freyd, 206 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; by the day. 535 West 125th St., top flat, east.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. R. A., 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By trained nurse to permanently attend lady or gentleman; references. R., 343 East 42d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—BUTLER.—A gentleman closing his country place for the season wishes to secure situations for his butler and wife, who is a parlormaid; both are unreservedly recommended as superior in every particular; the butler is an accomplished valet. G. S. R., 658 Broadway.

PARLORMAID.—By first-class parlormaid; will assist with waiting in private family. Present employer's, 48 East 76th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THE FASHIONABLE WINTER RESORT OF THE EAST

WATER CURE.

The Hydrotherapy constitutes, in modern medicine, a wonderful remedy for many nervous ailments. To insure successful treatment it must be employed systematically and with precision in establishments especially appointed for the purpose, and be applied by skilled and experienced hands. The treatment ought to be continued with perseverance and ought to be accompanied by a hygienic mode of living.

The new baths introduced at the LAKEWOOD HOTEL offer all these advantages and have been installed with the view of affording an opportunity of cure near their own homes to Americans in need of scientific treatment for nervous ailments and of sparing them the hardships of seeking health in foreign countries. The baths will be conducted on plans approved by eminent European specialists of nervous diseases, such as Professor Erb of Heidelberg, the late Professor Charcot of Paris, and others.

The treatment will be applied by physicians who have made a special study of these methods and found out their efficacy by personal experience.

The luxurious appointments of the hotel, as well as the invigorating climate of LAKEWOOD, offer all the advantages necessary to successful treatment.

HERE THE PATIENT (OR GUEST) HAS ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME WITHOUT ITS CARES. THE PURE AIR, THE QUIETNESS OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE CALM, REGULAR LIFE, UNITED WITH THE BATHS, ALL TEND TO RESTORE THE NERVES TO THEIR FORMER STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing and finishing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced seamstress and dressmaker; at home, or by the day. Morton, 228 East 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By waitress, to serve dinners, luncheons, receptions; first-class. 615 8th Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By good waitress in private family; good references. 211 East 26th St., second bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—German woman takes family wash at home; good laundress. Kreuzer, 234 East 82d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler; thoroughly understands his work; six years' reference. W., 439 4th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF COOK.—35 years old; private family; strictly sober, economical; good pastry; very moderate wages; steady position. French, 985 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married, with no incumbrance; the best of references from last employer, who can be seen regarding sobriety, honesty, and capability. L. D., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman closing his country place for the season desires a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, whom he thoroughly recommends in every particular. G. S. R., 658 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 26; first-class reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business; capable and sober. M. A., care of Hartwig, 131 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to place a coachman; competent, careful; New York or Newport. Y., 238 West 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—As gardener and florist; experienced; wife as cook, laundress, dairy; no children; excellent reference. Haywood, 149 East 26th St.

GARDENER.—By single man; practical in all branches. Practical, Bridgeman & Co., 37 East 19th St.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.

MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

New York Office, 3 Park Place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. s28-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-law6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator. s30-law6mTh

REISS, NANCY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babette Eichenbronner, Max Lehman, Otto Lehman, Karl Lehman, Bertha Lehman, Clara Frank, Sigmund Lehman, Moritz Lehman, Adolph Lehman, and Samuel Lehman of full age, and Josef Lehman and Pauline Lehman, infants over fourteen years of age, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, The Home for Aged of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at Yonkers, N. Y., The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and Aaron Rossman as President of the Jewish Congregation at Wiesenbronn, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of NANCY REISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marx Reiss, Albert Höchster, and Moses Höchster, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, N. Y. d23-law6wTh&fs

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898.—CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-law6wTh

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City. s28-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator. 100 Broadway, New York. n4-law6mTh

MURRAY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold. Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN MURRAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897. EMMA M. MURRAY, Executrix.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executrix. 271 Broadway, New York City. au5-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPRINGS, SMITH & CO.—Certificate of Limited Partnership.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SPRINGS, SMITH & CO., and the principal place of business is to be located in the City and County of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted thereby is the buying and selling, transacting and dealing in cotton, coffee, grain, and provisions, and similar merchandise, and transacting a general commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Richard A. Springs and Benjamin R. Smith are the general partners, the place of residence of said Richard A. Springs being Number 19 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and the place of residence of said Benjamin R. Smith being Number 1 West 83d St. in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and James H. Parker is the special partner, whose place of residence is Number 15 East 68th Street in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York. All the general and special partners are of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash.

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourth of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the fourth day of January, 1899.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of January, 1898.

RICHARD A. SPRINGS, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN R. SMITH, [Seal.]
JAMES H. PARKER. [Seal.]

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 4th day of January, 1898, before me, the subscriber, personally came Richard A. Springs, Benjamin R. Smith, and James H. Parker, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Richard A. Springs of the City of New York and Benjamin R. Smith of the said city being severally duly sworn say that they are the general partners named in the foregoing certificate and that the sum of $50,000 specified in said certificate to have been contributed by James H. Parker, as special partner, to the common stock, has been actually paid in good faith paid in cash.

RICHARD A. SPRINGS,
BENJAMIN R. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1898. JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.

HAFKER, HERMAN, and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HAFKER and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Hafker & Hollwedel, assigned to Charles H. Kranichfeld for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part One thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1898, at ten and a half o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Kranichfeld, assignee of the above-named Herman Hafker and Christopher Hollwedel, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts, and to show cause why the claim of Hedwig Hafker, which has been disputed by the assignee, should not be referred to the referee passing upon the accounts of the assignee.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the [Seal.] State of New York, held at the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of our said Court, this 4th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. d16-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY BISCHOFF and WILLIAM J. BECKER, plaintiffs, against PAUL GROND, defendant.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.

To Paul Grond, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City. d10-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ALLAN J. GRAY, Plaintiff, against RICHMOND BICYCLE COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 22, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To defendant Richmond Bicycle Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 18th day of December, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

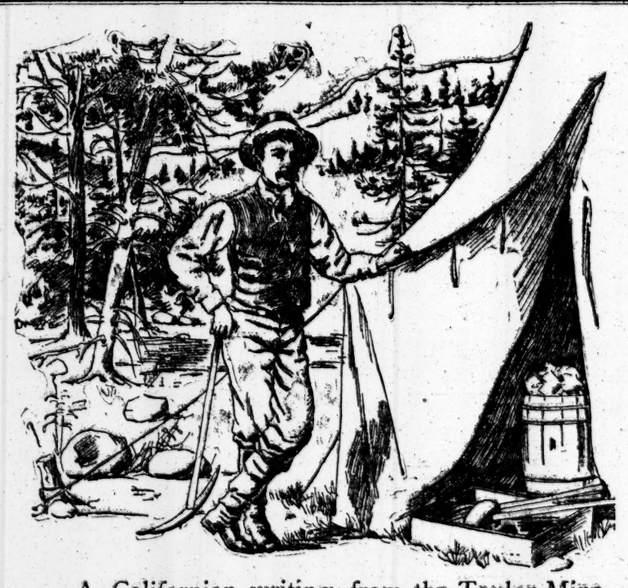
Yours, &c.,
d23-law6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of FINN, COLE & CO., assigned to Henry W. Eaton, for the benefit of creditors, send Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 21st day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry W. Eaton, assignee of the above named Finn, Cole & Co., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] ty of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of this Court, the 8th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for assignee, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, New York City. d9-law7wTh



A Californian writing from the Taylor Mine at Greenwood, Eldorado County, for a further supply of Ripans Tabules, speaks of their great convenience for a man who is out in the woods away from physician or drug store. He had for years never been free from stomach troubles till he learned of the virtues of Ripans Tabules, but they gave him immediate relief, and a single box cured a chronic dysentery that for eight months had annoyed him immensely.

A new style packet containing RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low price sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (72 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY Grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, ersons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent, or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM
Lahn Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., March 15, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | *Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*Pr. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM | Pennsylvania, Jan. 29, 4 PM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Jan. 19 | PARIS.....Feb. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16
NEW YORK.....Feb. 2 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Berlin, Jan. 19, noon | Friesland, Feb. 2, noon
Noordland, Jan. 26, noon | Kensington, Feb. 9, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Also a few choice berths for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa only.

For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton St.

La Gascogne.....Jan. 15 | La Bretagne.....Feb. 5
La Normandie...Jan. 22 | La Gascogne.....Feb. 12
La Champagne..Jan. 29 | La Normandie...Feb. 19

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.

Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM | Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Servia, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM
Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Tautonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, March 9, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change.

Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Seminole, Fri., Jan. 14 | Algonquin, Wed., Jan. 19
Iroquois, Mon., Jan. 17 | Pawnee, Fri., Jan. 21

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Since our last announcement in these columns of the RUSSELL H. CONWELL PARTY to the

HOLY LAND

a considerable number of names have been added, but good accommodation can still be obtained for this party, which leaves by the S. S. Normannia, Feb. 12th.

If you have not seen the SPECIAL KLONDIKE EXCURSIONIST, copies can be obtained at any of our offices or by post for 10 cents. This publication contains all the information regarding the Klondike, how to get there, mining laws, outfit, climate, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company Drops the Underground Scheme.

TWO REASONS ARE GIVEN

The Elevated Road's Proposed Extension and the Attitude of the New City Administration — Mr. Orr Thinks It Is a Mistake.

Acting for the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, President H. H. Vreeland yesterday wrote to the Rapid Transit Commissioners withdrawing from further consideration of the construction of the underground road projected by the commission and approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In his letter, dated Jan. 12, Mr. Vreeland said:

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday took up officially for the first time the subject of entering into a contract for the construction and operation of the proposed underground rapid transit railroad, which, as you are aware, has been for some time under consideration by individual members of the board and under examination by our engineers and counsel. We entered upon the consideration of the subject with the belief that the necessity for improved communications between the upper and lower parts of the city was so great that relief must certainly be afforded, and we were sanguine in the expectation that an examination of the subject would show that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company could render this public service, and at the same time in connection with its surface roads could render greater facility to the public and secure greater profits for itself than any one else possibly could do.

Soon after the public announcement was made of our intention the elevated railroad companies appear to have expressed their willingness to enter into an arrangement for the extension and improvement of their roads, which the previous city administration endeavored without success to obtain from them in preference to the construction of an underground road. This movement on the part of the elevated railroads has been received with approval by the present local authorities. We have no disposition to do anything to obstruct or to discredit the sincerity and the success of this undertaking, and we therefore do not feel that so long as the alternative method of securing the desired result appears about to be undertaken, we would be justified in asking our stockholders to engage in the construction of an underground road.

Four weeks ago representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company expressed themselves as confident that the road, in conjunction with the Metropolitan system, could be operated successfully and as ready, if the plans met the approval of their engineers, to bid for the contract. Copies of the plans were delivered to them for inspection.

Mr. Gould's Announcement.

Since the the Manhattan Elevated Company, through George J. Gould, authorized this announcement:

We have decided to introduce electricity on the elevated system and we will now proceed to effect a general installation with as little delay as possible. We wish it understood that we purpose to work energetically along the lines indicated in Mayor Van Wyck's message, and leave nothing undone to adapt our accommodations in the fullest possible degree to the requirements and comfort of the public.

The statement referred to in the Mayor's message was to the effect that the trunk elevated lines should be extended and the company compelled to furnish accommodations to the residents of the sparsely populated districts.

More than a year ago George J. Gould, on behalf of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, presented a system of extension of the elevated roads for the consideration of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mr. Gould maintained that the system would solve the problem of rapid transit. The Commissioners took expert opinion on the plan submitted, and then decided that the plan was an advantageous one only from the view point of the elevated company. It is thought that the present talk of equipping the elevated roads with electricity is an attempt to arouse public sentiment to bring pressure on the Commissioners to accept those plans, subject to the introduction of electricity as a motive power.

General Manager Fransioli admitted yesterday that it would take about two years and cost nearly $10,000,000 to abolish steam and substitute electricity on the road. A canvass of the large electrical companies—and there are probably not three such companies in the United States—showed that none of them had been asked to make plans or submit estimates for such an undertaking. That fact is looked upon in many quarters as throwing some doubt on the good faith of the announcement of the intentions of Mr. Gould's company. Mr. Gould has declined to go into details or to discuss the project beyond saying that an electrical equipment for the road is under consideration.

Mr. Parsons's Views.

W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday that the change could be made within two years if the company was in earnest, and added that there was no possible way in which the Manhattan Company, with its present road facilities, could handle the traffic of to-day, to say nothing of the traffic of the future.

Electrical engineers are agreed that the best results to be had in the matter of increased speed would come from equipping each car with motors, as is now being done under the Sprague unit system in the Chicago South Side Road. By this system a whole train of any number of cars has the activity of a trolley car in getting up speed after leaving a station. F. L. Sprague said yesterday that with this system it would be possible to save fifteen minutes in the run from South Ferry to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on the Sixth Avenue Road, making all the stations, and without at any time exceeding the maximum speed now used between stations. Another advantage claimed for this system is that the heavy trains of the trunk lines could be broken up when they came to the branching suburban lines, which, it is believed, will soon be built, and each car, if necessary, could go out on a separate line without a moment of delay at the switching points.

But, as was shown when Mr. Gould's plans were examined by the Rapid Transit Commission, increased speed for the cars would not solve the problem at issue. The headway cannot be reduced with safety because it is necessary to have space between the trains sufficient to stop the rear one if anything should happen to the one in front. Moreover, any reduction in headway, were such possible, it was found, would result in a continuous stream of cars from one end of the route to the other.

A Mistake, Says Mr. Orr.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said last night, referring to the letter of President Vreeland:

"I exceedingly regret this action on the part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and though I am not in a position to criticise it, I think the company is making a grave error in abandoning the proposed underground system. As I understand it, the company gives as one of its main reasons for its changed intentions the fact that the administration is decidedly opposed to the underground scheme. If this is so, and I have all reason to believe that it is, the administration is making a serious mistake also.

"Both the company and the administration seem to forget that by the time the underground system of rapid transit could have been brought to successful operation every means of transit in the city, including the underground, would be taxed to its utmost capacity, and there would be a profit for each transportation company, no matter what power of locomotion it used.

"Again, I do not believe that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad can ever remedy the state of affairs now existing, no matter if it changes its power and runs its trains ever so much more frequently. The demand on it simply exceeds all the facilities it can ever supply."

FORMER RIVALS NOW IN HARMONY.

Metropolitan and Third Avenue Roads Seek Consents Jointly.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company, by their Presidents, H. H. Vreeland and A. J. Ellas, have sent a circular jointly to the property owners of the Boulevard, King's Bridge Road, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Riverdale Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, asking their consents for the joint operation of a railroad.

In their circular the railroad companies say that they have agreed to unite in applications to the Municipal Assembly for twenty-five year leases with renewals permitted by law to construct and operate a system of railroads for the accommodation of the residents of the upper part of the city, consisting of a double track road operated by the underground system of electricity on the Boulevard from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street from the Boulevard to the Harlem River, on the King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and on West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

The road on the Boulevard from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street would be operated by both companies, each owning its own conduit and slot, but both using the same track rails. The road on the Boulevard above One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be owned and operated exclusively by the Metropolitan Company, and the road on the King's Bridge Road and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverdale Avenue, to be owned and operated exclusively by the Forty-second Street Company.

ROYAL
ROYAL
KING-POO
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

JOHN B. HASKIN'S WILL PROBATED.—The long contest before Surrogate Arnold over the will of the late John B. Haskin, who died nearly two years and a half ago, has resulted in the admission of the instrument to probate. Mr. Haskin left the greater portion of his estate to his only son, John B. Haskin, Jr., though some property was left in trust for his two daughters, and the children of two deceased daughters, who are the contestants. The grounds of contest were, mainly, want of testamentary capacity and undue influence. Surrogate Arnold holds that, although the testator was undoubtedly physically weakened and his faculties were to some extent impaired, he was yet capable of making a will. "As there is in the present case," Surrogate Arnold says, "no proof of physical coercion, threats, or duress, or of any improper or unfair practices on the part of the testator's son, I think the presumption fairly arises upon the evidence that the provisions made for him in his father's will were prompted by motives of affection, and as a reward for and acknowledgment of the assistance given by the former to the latter for many years in respect to his business and household affairs, and that, after he had made such provisions for the other natural objects of his bounty as he deemed sufficient to assure their future comfort and maintenance, it was his intention, formed freely and intelligently, to leave the larger part of the estate which he had accumulated during a long period of energetic industry and careful selection and supervision of investments, to one whom he thought deserved it and would manage it judiciously and providently."

***

ILLEGAL LEVY.—The County Court of Cattaraugus County reversed a judgment given in favor of Emerson H. Abbott, a tax collector, in a suit brought against him by Chauncey S. Hubbell for having levied upon a chair on which the tax debtor, the plaintiff's wife, was sitting. The court holds that the provisions of the statute in substance authorizing a tax collector to levy on chattels of a tax debtor "wheresoever the same may be found" within the district of the collector, and providing that "no claim of property to be made thereto by any other person shall be available to prevent a sale," do not authorize a tax collector to levy for a tax payable by a wife, upon a chair belonging to the husband, in his house, and upon which she was sitting when the collector seized it in the presence of the husband.

***

MEASURE OF DAMAGES.—A judgment recovered by Anton Swoboda against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the City Court has been affirmed on appeal, the court holding, by Justice Conlan, that where the evidence given upon the part of a passengr injured by the alleged negligence of a street railway corporation while he was attempting to board one of its cars, tended to show that he was deprived of his earning power for five months and that he suffered severe shock and pain, a verdict of $2,000 damages would not be set aside as excessive.

***

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Andrew Ennis brought an action in the City Court against Policeman William Dudley to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon him by the officer while taking the plaintiff from his residence, where he had had a disturbance with his wife, to the station house. The police officer sought a reversal of a judgment given against him, upon the ground of the Court's refusal to allow him in his own defense to prove the record of the conviction in a police court of the plaintiff for an assault made upon him while he was conveying plaintiff to the station house on the night in question. The General Term of the City Court directed an affirmance, holding, by Justice Conlan, that the record of a conviction for a crime is not admissible in a civil action to prove the facts upon which it was rendered.

***

OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE.—Newman Erb, upon a settlement of a claim by Charles O. Perry against the property of his wife, offered to pay a certain sum, which Perry accepted, reserving, however, the claim of a third person, which was stated to be "subject to arbitration." The General Term of the City Court has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendant in Perry's suit, holding that the claimant could not recover the item of the husband where no arbitration had been had, nor could he recover at all where the facts tended to show that the arbitration in view was to be had, not between the husband and the claimant, but between the claimant and the person who had furnished the goods to the house.

A BANK RUMOR DENIED.

Officers of the City and Second National Say a Report Is Absurd.

A rumor was started in Wall Street yesterday that the Second National Bank was to go into liquidation and that its business would be absorbed by the National City Bank. The absorbing corporation, the story went, would make the banking house of the Second its up-town branch, and A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the City, would have charge of it. Officers of both banks scouted the story as outrageously absurd and logically impossible. It was apparently founded on the fact that James Stillman, President of the City, and William Rockefeller are Directors of both banks. The Directors of the City yesterday re-elected its officers: President—James Stillman; Vice Presidents—Samuel Sloan and A. Barton Hepburn; Cashier—G. S. Whitson; Assistant Cashiers—J. Ross Curran and William A. Simonson.

PREACHER DENOUNCED EUCHRE.

It Caused the Substitution of a Musicale in a Hospital Benefit.

The denunciation of progressive euchre by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Claggett, the Texas evangelist, in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, on Friday night last, has resulted in a change of programme by the women composing the Advisory Board of the Hahnemann Hospital, in South Third Street, Williamsburg.

Some time ago they arranged for a progressive euchre in the Knapp mansion for the benefit of the hospital, to take place on Feb. 1. Five members of the Advisory Board belong to the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, and they were present on the night when the Rev. Dr. Claggett so vehemently condemned progressive euchre.

When the meeting was over the women consulted with each other, with the result that they decided not to participate in the progressive euchre party. The Advisory Board was notified, and at a meeting it was decided, for the sake of harmony, to discard the progressive euchre programme and substitute a musicale.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-day at Exceptionally Low Prices a large collection of desirable

Infants' Short Dresses at 48c, 95c, $1.43

Long Slips at 45c, 73c, $1.25

Nurses' & Maids' Aprons at 15c, 21c, 35c

West 23d St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

Importers Seek to Overturn the Treasury Department's Ruling on Tobacco Imports.

THE CASE OF SARTORIUS & CO.

General Appraiser Sharpe Hears Expert Testimony Regarding 68 Disputed Bales — The Old Question of Wrapper Leaf in Filler Tobacco.

A hearing was begun yesterday before Gen. George H. Sharpe, representing the Customs Board of Classification, which, according to some of the tobacco importers present, is destined to determine whether imports of tobacco from Cuba shall cease, or whether they shall be permitted to continue under more liberal terms than the Treasury Department is at present disposed to concede. The testimony of several expert witnesses was taken yesterday regarding the character of sixty-eight bales of tobacco imported from Cuba by Sartorius & Co. and now in the custody of the Government under a disputed classification. Tobacco dealers and manufacturers from different parts of the United States attended the hearing.

The tobacco in question was presented by Sartorius & Co. for entry at thirty-five cents a pound duty, as leaf tobacco designed for "filler" purposes. The examiners of the local Appraiser's Department reported that there was a large percentage of wrapper leaf in some of the bales, and as "wrapper" tobacco is dutiable at $1.85 a pound the Government held the sixty-eight bales for examination and possibly separation. The Treasury Department ruling is that all wrapper leaf found in a bale of tobacco in excess of 1 per cent. must pay duty as such. If there is an excess of 15 per cent. of wrapper in a bale, the entire bale must pay wrapper rate of $1.85 a pound. Until recently the custom was to pass a bale of filler tobacco at the filler rate, unless it was found to contain 15 per cent. or more of wrapper. This latter mode of classification was recently affirmed by the Board of Customs as complying with the intent of the law.

In the case of the Sartorius tobacco, now under consideration, the local customs authorities contend that some of the bales contain much more than 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf, and the importers assert that not any of the bales has enough wrapper leaf to make it worth while for a cigar manufacturer to try to extract wrappers.

S. Solomon was called as an expert witness by the importers, and he said that he had carefully examined the sixty-eight bales of tobacco and failed to find 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf in any of the bales. Some of the bales contained percentages of wrapper too insignificant to mention. Mr. Solomon said that anything under 10 per cent. of wrapper in a bale of tobacco would be too inconsequential for a manufacturer to try to separate it.

Sigmund Rothschild testified that he had examined each one of the sixty-eight bales, and he found from 3 to 10 per cent. of wrapper leaf in them. Some of the tobacco, he explained, would have been suitable for wrapper had it been shipped to this country two years ago. The delay in shipment, caused by Gen. Weyler's edicts, had so aged the leaf that, without injuring its quality, the color and elasticity had been so changed as to be unfit for use as wrapper.

William J. Seidenberg, who said that his firm manufactured between forty and forty-five millions of cigars a year, said that in eight of the sixty-eight bales he had found more than 15 per cent. of wrapper leaf.

Walter E. Beer of the firm of Weil & Co. furnished the surprise of the hearing. He was called as a witness for the importers, but his testimony was directly in antagonism to their contention. He said that, after examining the sixty-eight bales, he found only five bales of strictly filler tobacco. There were nine bales in which the percentage of wrapper was less than 15 per cent., and in all the rest the percentage of wrapper was in excess of 15 per cent.

The hearing will go on to-day, and the Government expects to show by expert testimony that there is as much as 30 and 40 per cent. of wrapper leaf in some of Sartorius & Co.'s sixty-eight bales.

CERTAIN CUTLERY BARRED.

Efforts by the Appraiser to Stop Wholesale Violations of the Tariff Law.

A prohibitive clause of the new tariff act is to be put in operation at once by United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman against a certain class of cutlery—pocket knives, razors, and scissors—which has been coming into this country from abroad in large quantities. These importations violate the law in two or three different ways, chiefly, however, is not having the name of the maker and the country of their origin stamped conspicuously upon them.

The particular part of the tariff law under which the Appraiser will act is Section 8, which provides: "That all articles of foreign manufacture such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles shall respectively be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin, &c."

On Appraiser Wakeman's desk yesterday there were a number of sample pocket knives representing importations of considerable extent, all of which are in violation of the provision of the law quoted. Some of these knives have the stamp of their country on the smallest and most infrequently used blades, instead of on the tang of the large blade, as is the usual custom. In at least one instance the stamp of maker and country was so lightly put on that any persons disposed to be dishonest might easily burnish the marks off and replace them by others. Positive orders have been issued to refuse entry to all such goods.

Roslitz Dies from His Wound.

John Roslitz, who created a surprise in the West Side Police Court about two weeks ago by appearing with a fractured skull to testify against his assailant, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Roslitz was struck on the head with a wrench by Thomas Walsh on Christmas night. Yesterday detectives were sent out to hunt for Walsh, who had been released on $1,000 bail.

The other night an inebriate, leaning against a lamp-post opposite his house, said he was waiting for the front door to come around.

So, many of you, intoxicated by some of our former bargain sales, are lying in wait for another.

When you can get such surprising values in suits as you can here now, to-day, at $15, $16 and $18, there's no need in waiting for the unexpected to come around.

Overcoats $16, $20 and $25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

B. Altman & Co

ARE INTRODUCING A LATE PARIS NOVELTY, THE

CORSET-CHEMISE.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

JACOB H. SCHIFF'S GIFT.

He Presents $10,000 to the New York Library Trustees—Other Gifts.

The trustees of the New York Library met yesterday. There were present Samuel P. Avery, William Allen Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Huntington, H. V. R. Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Alexander Maitland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Stephen H. Olin, Bishop Potter, George W. Smith, and George L. Rives, Secretary. Charles H. Russell was elected a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Henry Drisler.

The board acknowledged the receipt of a gift of $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, to be devoted to the purchase of books relating to Semitic literature. Among other gifts accepted were a valuable collection of works relating to horsemanship from Edward D. Adams; from W. P. Garrison, editor of The Nation, 241 bound volumes of old newspapers, some dating back to the beginning of the present century; from Mrs. Henry Draper, a set of forty-five engravings by a Japanese artist, illustrating the late war between China and Japan, and from the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1,600 miscellaneous periodicals relating to railroad maters, and of great value.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
"CINDERELLA"
3,000 YOUNG PEOPLE,
AND WORLD'S GREATEST ARTISTS,
In aid of Seton Hospital for Consumptives, St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, and St. John's Day Nursery.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
In response to numerous requests from
PARENTS AND CHILDREN
for an opportunity to witness the
Fairy Operetta at Popular Prices
the management has decided to sell seats in every part of the house on
Wednesday & Thursday evenings
and at the
MATINEE FRIDAY
for
ONE DOLLAR.
The last performance will be the
FRIDAY MATINEE, JAN. 14th
which has (in response to requests from the same sources) been substituted for the evening performance of that date
MRS. A. BENTON BARNES, DIRECTOR.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, TREASURER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Vanni, Viviani, Rains, Stehmann, Conductor, Bimboni.
WED. EVG., Jan. 19..... "Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 22..... "Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Sale of seats for FIRST week now open at Box Office and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST CONCERT OF THE SERIES.
SUNDAY, JAN. 16th, AT 8:15.
MLLE. ALICE VERLET,
SUTRO SISTERS,
LEON MARX,
AND MME. JACOBY.
SEIDL AND ORCHESTRA.
Usual prices. Steinway Pianos used.

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
THE ASTORIA, 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST.
Sixth Concert, Thursday, Jan. 13, at 9 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Symphonie Pathetique, No. 6.....Tschaikowsky
Good Friday spell from "Parsifal".....Wagner
SOLOIST,
MRS. HENSCHEL
TICKET OFFICE, 2 West 33d Street.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Also at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and F. Rullman's, 111 B'way.
CARL LOWENSTEIN.....Concert Director

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In his Romantic Play, THE ROYAL BOX.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Andrew Mack AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

Registered Trade Mark.

2,750 Dozen Towels
(every Towel pure linen)

Are on our counters for our annual sale at the prices given below, which prices are in many cases scarcely more than the goods would cost to import:

HEMMED.
Plain white and with colored borders.
18x34 in., at ... $1.50 & $2.00 per doz.
19x36 in., at ..... 2.25 "
20x38 in., at ..... 2.50 "
22x40 in., at ..... 3.00 "

HEMSTITCHED.
All white.
20x38 in., at $2.40 & 3.00 per doz.
22x40 in., at 3.00 & 4.00 "
24x44 in., at 3.00, 4.50, 6.00, & 7.50 per dozen.

The lot is composed chiefly of Huckaback, but there are also among those which are Hemstitched some beautiful Damask and Fancy weave goods.

If you are interested we shall be pleased to mail you our 24-page booklet describing all of the goods offered in this sale.

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Opening to-night at 8 P. M.,
4th Annual SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION and BICYCLE SHOW
Leading Chainless & 1898 Models of Bicycles.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT,
(for the amateur championship.)
REALISTIC HUNTING CAMPS.
GRAND FLY CASTING and BOWLING TOURNAMENTS,
RIFLE RANGES,
AND THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF SPORTING GOODS EVER HELD.
CONCERTS AFTERNOON & EVENING.
ADMISSION, 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30th St. Evenings 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2.
Every Evening this Week.
MISS ADA REHAN
as Mistress Ford in SHAKSPERE'S
Merry Wives of Windsor.
George Clark as Falstaff, and Charles Richman, Catherine Lewis, Lettice Fairfax, Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
In Rehearsal: TWELFTH NIGHT
MISS REHAN as VIOLA.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. | 58th and 3d Av.
NANCE O'NEIL & McKEE RANKIN, ODELL WILLIAMS, LAURA MOORE, BUCKLEY'S 20 HORSES, FRANK LAWTON, Whitney Bros., Sam and Kitty Morton; others. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Mrs. Annie Yeamans, John Wild, and Dan Collyer, Comedy Skit; Fillis' Dogs, Living Pictures, James Thornton, Hobby Gaylor, 40 other stars, and the Great Gautier.

KODAK PICTURES.
BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND BEST AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN ALL THIS WEEK. ADMISSION BY COMPLIMENTARY TICKET OR UPON PRESENTATION OF VISITING CARD.

KNEISEL QUARTET.
Chamber Music Matinees,
AT MENDELSSOHN HALL,
Tuesday, January 25,
Thursday, February 17.
Tuesday, March 29.
Subscription sale NOW going on at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
Boxes can be had from 11 to 1, at 2 E. 35th St.

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall. | Sunday Mats. Wed. & Sat. Concerts
POUSSE CAFE, BESSIE CLAYTON in her famous dances.
In Olio: Jno. W. Ransome, Hilda Thomas.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—NEW GROUPS. CINEMATOGRAPH New Views
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve.
TILL'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
5TH WEEK. CHARMION, The Sensation,
And 15 Other Star Acts.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'wy, corner 38th St.
JULIA MARLOWE | COUNTESS VALESKA
A Pronounced Success.
Eves., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2 P. M.
JAMES A. HERNE | SHORE ACRES

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S COMEDY DRAMA,
"THE SALT OF THE EARTH."
Jan. 17—"The Girl from Paris."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
HOME OF BURLESQUE.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 & 8.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. | Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MAY IRWIN | IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
GOOD FOR A NERVE TONIC.

Hello Mat. To-mor. CASINO! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!"
The Hello Hit! 50th Time, Feb. 2—Rich Souvs.!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée To-day.
"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
Next Week—"A Ward of France."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

EIGHTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JANUARY, 1898.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$554,222.51
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	462,751.73
Real Estate	1,744,014.55
Loans on Stocks	136,725.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	325,612.33
Interest due and accrued	56,855.34

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,150,000.00
United States Currency, 1899	6 " "	165,000.00	170,775.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	235,000.00	267,900.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	100,000.00	127,750.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	605,000.00	608,025.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners' Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	147,500.00	147,500.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	33,283.19	34,281.69
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage, 1995	4 " "	200,000.00	167,000.00
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	119,000.00
Albemarle & Ches. Canal Co. 1st Mtge., 1909	7 " "	110,000.00	116,600.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 1st Mtg., Reg'd, 1903	7 " "	100,000.00	115,500.00
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge., Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	109,000.00
Ohio & West Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	110,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge. Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	106,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Cons. Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	130,000.00
Louis., N. A. & Chi. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	112,000.00
West Shore Railway 1st Mtge., Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	109,000.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtg., S. F., 1906	7 " "	90,000.00	101,250.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Co. 1st Mtge., Evansville Div., 1920, Tr. Cert.	6 " "	90,000.00	85,500.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	67,875.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge., Gtd., Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	51,750.00
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	39,000.00
Louis., Hend. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtg., 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	20,500.00
Standard Gaslight Co. 1st Mortgage, 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	57,500.00
Des Moines W. W. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	37,500.00
Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	36,000.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mtge., 1915	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

5000 Shares	Morris and Essex Railroad Co. Gtd.	$ 50 each	250,000.00	425,000.00
5000 "	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	50 "	250,000.00	286,250.00
2500 "	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	250,000.00	625,000.00
2500 "	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., Guaranteed	100 "	250,000.00	421,250.00
2500 "	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co. Pref'd	100 "	250,000.00	356,875.00
1000 "	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co. Com.	100 "	100,000.00	94,500.00
1000 "	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Pref'd Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	126,000.00
1000 "	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. Preferred.	100 "	100,000.00	151,000.00
1000 "	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000 "	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	250,000.00
1000 "	Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. Pref'd	100 "	100,000.00	163,000.00
428 "	New York and Harlem R. R., Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	69,550.00
200 "	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.	100 "	20,000.00	34,200.00
500 "	Standard Gas Light Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	70,000.00
263 "	Standard Gas Light Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	34,190.00
200 "	American Exchange National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200 "	Mercantile National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	33,600.00
200 "	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	41,000.00
200 "	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
200 "	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	23,000.00
200 "	Merchants' Exchange National Bank of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,700.00
200 "	Nassau Bank	50 "	10,000.00	15,000.00
400 "	National Broadway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	22,500.00
100 "	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	34,000.00
100 "	Hanover National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	36,500.00
100 "	National Bank of the Republic	100 "	10,000.00	15,500.00
200 "	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	14,500.00
200 "	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	5,000.00
200 "	Holland Trust Company	100 "	20,000.00	16,000.00
200 "	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	46,000.00
100 "	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	22,500.00
50 "	Metropolitan Trust Company.	100 "	5,000.00	15,500.00
				$11,296,503.15

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,155,150.00
Unpaid Losses	420,751.05
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	150,333.63
Net Surplus	3,570,268.47
	$11,296,503.15

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, James B. Van Woert, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner